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ABSTRACT

The New Hampshire Long-Range Program contains: (1) a description of New Hampshire's identified present and projected library needs; (2) a plan of action for meeting these identified needs over the next five years and (3) a statement of policies, criteria, priorities, and procedures, to be updated as progress toward meeting the State's library needs requires. In 1970 all but 5,914 or 0.8% of New Hampshire's 737,681 residents had public library services available locally. At present 189 of the 231 public libraries in the State are participating in the Statewide Library Development Program. The quality of public library service locally varies from inadequate to excellent. To strengthen public library service statewide all public libraries in the State should participate in the Statewide Library Development Program. There is also a need to evaluate the services under the program to determine strengths and weaknesses and future directions. (Other State Plans are: LI 003 985 through LI 003 992) (Author/NH)

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ED 069326

LONG-RANGE PROGRAM

FOR LIBRARY SERVICE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

LI 003 993

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY

JUNE, 1972

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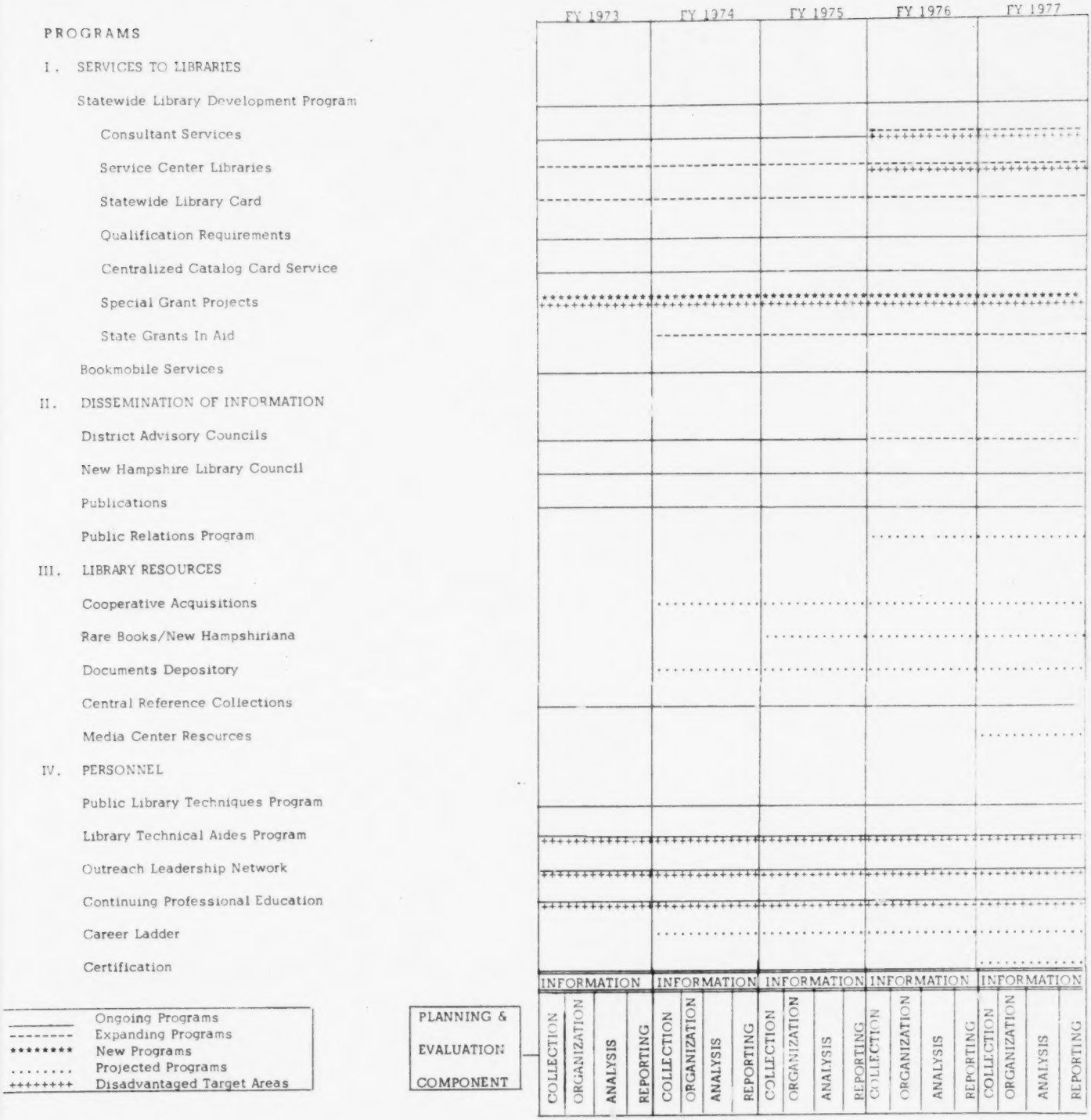
TIMETABLE
NEW HAMPSHIRE STATEWIDE LIBRARY PLANNING AND EVALUATION



TIMETABLE
NEW HAMPSHIRE STATEWIDE LIBRARY PLANNING AND EVALUATION
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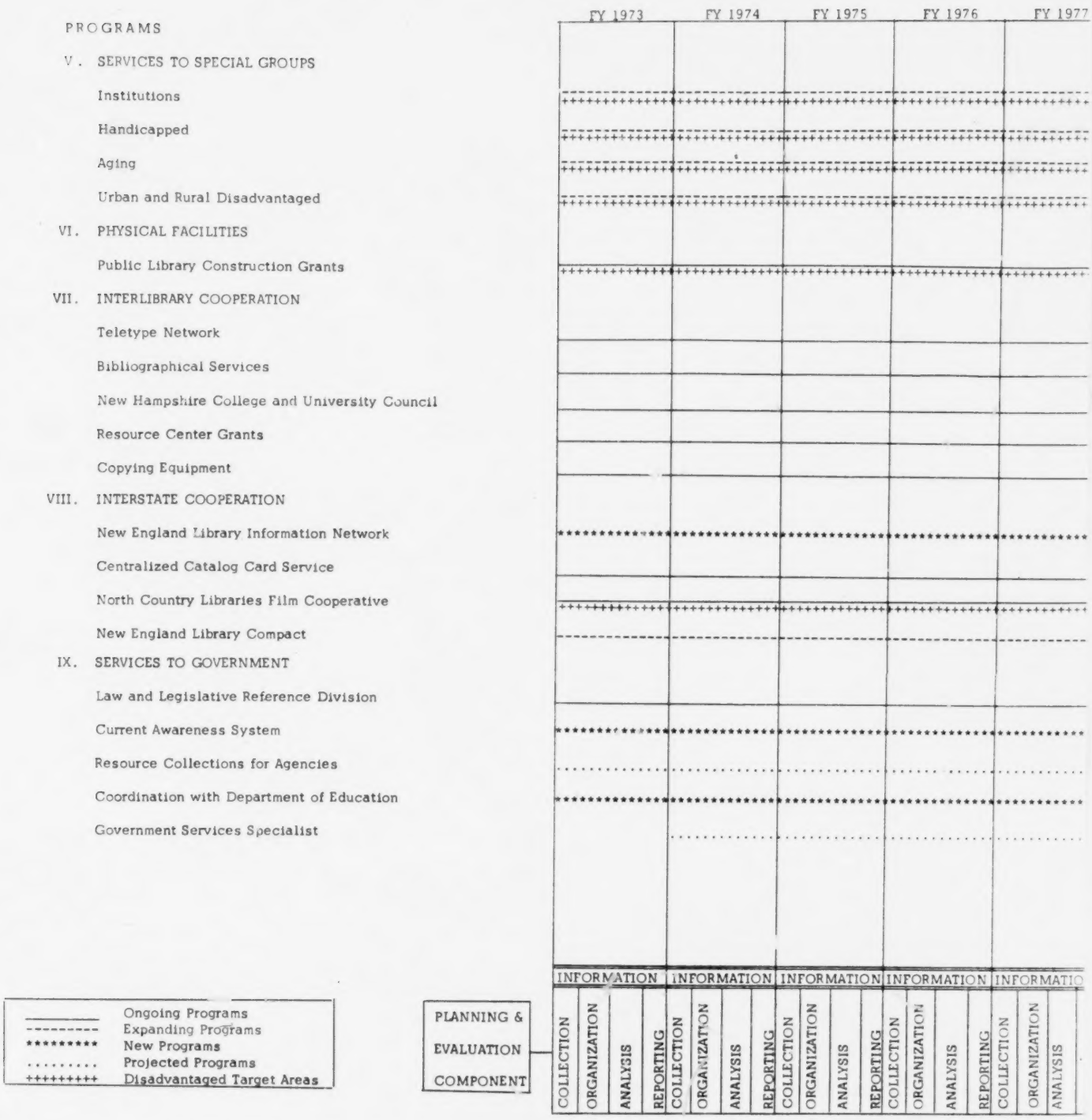

PREFACE

This document represents many long hours of thought, analysis, and action on the part of many people, especially the members of the Advisory Council on Libraries. However, I think all those involved would agree that the major burden of the assignment has fallen on Mrs. Avis Duckworth, and, furthermore, that she has done an outstanding job.

Emil W. Allen, Jr.
State Librarian

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The New Hampshire State Library is indebted to the many groups and individuals who have assisted in the preparation of this long-range program for library service in New Hampshire.

Special acknowledgement is due the New Hampshire Advisory Council on Libraries whose members have given voluntarily many hours of their time and expertise toward the development of this program. Members of the Advisory Council are:

Fred D. Ayer, Jr., Director of Education and Training, Laconia State School, Laconia

Carl Camp, Director of Blind Services, Vocational Rehabilitation Division, State Department of Education, Concord

Mrs. Patricia Eckels, Librarian, Howe Library, Hanover

Miss Janice Gallinger, Librarian, Plymouth State College, Plymouth

Mrs. June Hicks, Assistant Librarian, Baker Library, Dartmouth College, Hanover

Stevens Hilyard, Librarian, New England College, Henniker

Ray E. Kipp, Director, N. H. Chapter of American Association of Retired Persons, Concord

Miss Ann Lowery, Supervisor of School Libraries, Derry

Mrs. Nancy Metheny, East Rochester

Donald Mullen, Librarian, Dover Public Library, Dover

Miss Judith Murdock, McKerley Nursing Home, Concord

Mrs. Corinne Nash, Librarian, Frost Free Library, Marlboro

Philip Northway, Assistant Professor, University of New Hampshire, Durham

Rev. John K. Timm, Concordia Lutherian Church, Concord

Donald Vincent, Librarian, University of New Hampshire, Durham

Serving also as a member of the New Hampshire Advisory Council on Libraries and particularly helpful in her advice and direction as liaison officer in this plan's preparation has been Arlene Hope, Regional Program

Officer, Bureau of Libraries and Education Technology, Office of Education.

The staff of the Ohio State University Evaluation Center in the institutes conducted for the purpose of training state agency personnel in techniques of planning and evaluation are due special credit. The assistance of Dr. Gary Wegenke, Director of the Institute on Statewide Planning and Evaluation, is greatly appreciated. The critique of the early plan draft by Mrs. Harriette L. Robbins and Dr. Gordon Behm was extremely useful. Dr. Darrell Root worked closely as advisor in the final draft stages. To these particular individuals we are most indebted.

Acknowledgement is also due the District Advisory Council Membership who have given direction in this long-range planning. Our appreciation is extended through their Chairmen:

Mrs. Maureen Van Horn, Chairman, Central District
Mrs. Hilda Wynn, Chairman, North Country District
Mrs. Barbara Johnson, Chairman, Southeast District
Mrs. Kay Taylor, Chairman Southwest District

The Ad Hoc Committee to Study the Functions of the New Hampshire State Library has been most cooperative in sharing its deliberations with the Advisory Council on Libraries.

The New Hampshire Library Council has been a supportive group throughout and has been represented by Donald Vincent, Chairman on the Advisory Council. The support of the statewide library organizations through NHLC is acknowledged and appreciated.

Emil W. Allen, Jr., State Librarian, and Avis Duckworth, Anne Kraus, Eileen Keim and Cynthia Hamilton of the State Library worked with the Advisory Council in the program development.

Mrs. Madeline Irving, Rodney King, Miss Virginia Pearl, and Mrs. Cheryl Young of the Administration Division, N. H. State Library, have prepared the manuscript.

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CHAPTER I

LONG-RANGE PROGRAM

INTRODUCTORY COMMENTS

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of the long-range program which has been developed by the New Hampshire State Library with the advice of the New Hampshire Advisory Council on Libraries and in consultation with the Library Program Officer for Region I, USOE, is to implement the provisions of the Library Services and Construction Act, as amended, which provides for Federal grants to States to assist them:

(1) in the establishment, extension, and improvement of public library services in areas of the State which are without such services or in which such services are inadequate;

(2) with public library construction;

(3) in the establishment, extension, and improvement of such other State library services as library services for the physically handicapped, institutionalized, and for disadvantaged persons;

(4) in strengthening the State Library administrative agency; and

(5) in promoting interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries.

Declaration of Policy

The adopted policy of the State agency, and of the State of New Hampshire, is to devote all its energies and talents toward achieving a one-state system of public library service. This system will assure that every citizen of the State, regardless of place of residence, will receive equally good library service. Under this system, each local library will retain control of its own affairs, but will act cooperatively with the State Library and the other libraries of the State to achieve this high level of service. Implementation of the Statewide Library Development Program will see this policy achieved.

Applicability of Civil Rights Regulation

The New Hampshire State Library hereby gives assurance that in accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d et seq.) and the regulations issued thereunder by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (45 CFR Part 80), no individual shall, on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under this Plan. The New Hampshire State Library has established and will maintain methods of administration to assure that each program or activity for which it receives Federal financial assistance will be operated in accordance with the preceding para-

graph of this statement. The New Hampshire State Library will amend its methods of administration from time to time as necessary to carry out the purposes for which this statement is given.

The New Hampshire State Library recognizes and agrees that Federal financial assistance will be extended in consideration of, and in reliance on, the representations and agreements made in this statement; and that the United States shall have the right to seek administrative and judicial enforcement thereof.

New Hampshire Advisory Council on Libraries

Under the Library Services and Construction Act as amended there is established the New Hampshire Advisory Council on Libraries. The functions and responsibilities of this Council are as follows:

1. Advise the State agency on the development of the State plan, including the preparation of long-range and annual programs.

2. Advise the State agency on policy matters arising in the administration of the State plan.

3. Assist the State agency in evaluating library programs, services, and activities under the State plan.

Toward developing the long-range plan the New Hampshire Advisory Council on Libraries has worked in cooperation with the Ad Hoc Committee to Study the Functions of the New Hampshire State Library, whose charge is:

> To study all existing services, resources, and programs of the New Hampshire State Library as they exist today, and as they may have been projected into the future; to consider its relationship to other libraries and institutions; to determine what should be the legitimate activities and programs of the New Hampshire State Library with no regard to the existing situation; and to make recommendations, with priorities, for determining the future role and functions of the State Library with regard to the citizens of New Hampshire.
>
> The Committee to report its findings and recommendations to the State Library Commission for its consideration and guidance; the Commission to subsequently take any actions necessary and possible.

The work of the Ad Hoc Committee to Study the Functions of the New Hampshire State Library has been delegated initially to six Subcommittees whose progress has dovetailed with the work of the New Hampshire Advisory Council on Libraries. These Subcommittees have worked toward recommendations on:

1. Archival Services

2. Services to Library Organizations

3. Service to Government

4. Service to Libraries

5. Direct Service to the Public

6. Services to the Handicapped and Services to the Institutionalized

In addition, the New Hampshire Advisory Council on Libraries has worked with the four District Advisory Councils whose membership is comprised of delegates from the 189 libraries in the Statewide Library Development Program. Four meetings held during March and April 1972 were given over to discussion of the long-range plan and reactions to proposed services and programs. An opinion poll form was filled out by the librarians and trustees who attended these meetings, the results of which are appended. (See Appendix B. Documents.)

The work of the New Hampshire Advisory Council on Libraries has been reported regularly in the bimonthly publication of the New Hampshire State Library. In February 1972, upon the Advisory Council's request, the New Hampshire State Library Commission appointed to the Advisory Council the Chairman of the New Hampshire Library Council, which is a body representing the following statewide library interest organizations:

New Hampshire Library Association
New Hampshire Library Trustees Association
Academic Librarians of New Hampshire
New Hampshire Hospital Librarians Association
Friends of New Hampshire Libraries
New Hampshire School Media Association
New Hampshire Assistants in Instructional Media

The New Hampshire Advisory Council on Libraries held eight meetings from September 1971 through April 1972 in addition to attendance at the District Advisory Council meetings. Meetings were held in November with the Ad Hoc Committee to Study the Functions of the State Library and in April with the New Hampshire State Library Commission. The Program Officer for Region I, USOE, serves the Council in a consultant capacity as do five members of the State Library staff: the State Librarian, the Assistant State Librarian, the Director of Extension and Library Development, the Consultant to Institutional Libraries, and the Director of Services to the Handicapped.

Long-Range Program Development

The long-range program has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the Library Services and construction Act as amended to contain the following:

1. A description of New Hampshire's identified present and projected library needs.

2. A plan of action for meeting those identified needs with funds under the Act over the next five years beginning with the fiscal year in which the program is submitted.

3. A statement of the following policies, criteria, priorities, and procedures, to be updated as progress toward meeting the State's library needs requires:

   (a) policies and procedures for the periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of programs and projects supported under the Act; (See Chapter VIII)

   (b) policies and procedures for appropriate dissemination of the results of such evaluations and other information pertaining to such programs or projects; (See Chapter VIII)

   (c) policies and procedures for the effective coordination of programs and projects supported under the Act with library programs and projects operated by institutions of higher education or local elementary or secondary schools (including those receiving Federal assistance under title II-A of the Higher Education Act of 1965 and title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965) and with other public or private library service programs; (See pages 28-29, 45 and Chapter I and VI)

   (d) criteria used in allocating funds under title I of the Act among the purposes set forth in section 102 of the Act and section 130.4, which criteria shall be consistent with the criteria set forth in the basic State plan pursuant to section 130.16(a) (2), and insure that the State will expend from Federal, State, and local sources an amount not less than the amount expended by the State from such sources for State institutional library services and library services to the physically handicapped during fiscal year 1971; (See pages 44-45)

   (e) criteria, policies, and procedures for the approval of applications for the construction of public library facilities under title II of the Act, which criteria, policies and procedures will insure that every local or other public agency whose application for funds under the plan with respect to a project for construction of public library facilities is denied will be given an opportunity for a hearing before the State Library administrative agency; (See Chapter VII)

   (f) criteria, policies, and procedures for the approval of applications for interlibrary cooperation under title III of the Act. (20 U.S.C. 351d (e), 354, 355c, 355e-2) (See pages 28-29)

Amendment Procedure

The New Hampshire State Library hereby gives assurance that the Long-range program shall be amended to reflect:

1. Changes in estimates of present and projected program needs.

2. The plan of action for meeting those needs.

3. Policies, criteria, priorities and procedures.

These amendments shall be submitted each year as part of the annual extension of the long-range program submitted pursuant to section 130.20(a) (2).

Amendments will be made as a result of a continual evaluation procedure according to the CIPP Model.

Program Summary

Statewide Library Development.

In 1970 all but 5,914 or .8% of New Hampshire's 737,681 residents had public library services available locally. At present 189 of the 231 public libraries in the State are participating in the Statewide Library Development Program. The quality of public library service locally varies from inadequate to excellent. To strengthen public library service statewide all public libraries in the State should participate in the Statewide Library Development Program. There is also a need to evaluate the services under the program to determine strengths and weaknesses and future directions in such areas as:

(1) broadening the organizational pattern to include all types of libraries eligible for affiliation;
(2) requiring accreditation of libraries;
(3) developing a standardized plan for service center services and a method for the ongoing review and evaluation of these services;
(4) providing additional consultant services of specialist librarians in audio-visual resources and equipment, programming for disadvantaged persons in rural and urban areas, interlibrary cooperation between school, public, academic and special libraries, and public relations;
(5) evaluating present bookmobile services in consideration of supplanting it with a book delivery system;
(6) cooperative agreements among libraries subregionally to match school system patterns including such contractual arrangements as shared employment of personnel serving a group of local units.

The State and Financing Library Programs

Under the Statewide Library Development Program, enacted into law by the General Court in 1963, every library participating in the Program is entitled

to receive an annual grant-in-aid to improve its book resources. Affiliated Libraries are eligible to receive up to $500. annually on a dollar-for-dollar matching basis; Service Center Libraries are eligible to receive, on the same matching basis, annual grants ranging from $2,500. to $10,000. depending on the population of the municipality. The purpose of this grant-in-aid program is:

(1) to ensure that local libraries will maintain a basic reference collection sufficient to meet the most common needs of the community;
(2) to reimburse the larger public libraries for making their services and resources available to citizens of the area needing more than can be found locally.

To the present time legislative appropriations for the grant-in-aid program have made it possible to award only about 20% of the funds authorized; in the current year no State funds for grants were made available. This lack of full funding seriously endangers the entire philosophy upon which the Statewide Library Development Program is based. At the present time, for example, three of the largest and strongest city libraries have withdrawn from the Program rather than accept the Statewide Library Card without the accompanying grant-in-aid. Actual experience with the Card may well force others to do likewise.

In order to obtain the objective of full funding of the annual grant-in-aid program the following action and/or considerations have been proposed:

(1) to conduct a study of the grant-in-aid program in terms of possible alternatives which might suggest changes in legislation for their implementation;
(2) to focus on projects or demonstrations locally based serving unreached populations or areas or demonstrating effective programs of interlibrary cooperation;
(3) to develop an action program of promoting full funding as provided by present law at the local, regional and state level, the responsibility of such a program possibly to be carried on by the New Hampshire Library Council;
(4) to consider the possibilities of legislative change which would mandate State accreditation of libraries prerequisite to obtaining tax support at any level - local, state or federal.

Statewide Development of Resources

In 1970 public and academic libraries in New Hampshire reported owning collections which totaled more than six million volumes. Of these holdings 2.6 million were in public libraries and the remainder in academic and state libraries. The largest book collection in the State is at Dartmouth College, with the State Library and the University of New Hampshire second and third in size. Only three public libraries had more than 100,000 volumes in 1970. These six libraries own nearly one half of the books in the State. The remaining libraries with smaller collections obviously have a high level of duplication with the result that the breadth and depth of publications needed

by a modern society are lacking. There is a great need for the development of a formal statewide program which would eliminate unnecessary duplication and make possible wider acquisition of needed materials.

The State Library historically has served as the central reference resource for all the libraries of the State. Recent years have shown rapidly-increasing awareness and use of this program by all types of libraries which turn to the State Library for materials too specialized for local collections. This is one of the State Library's most essential and popular functions, yet lack of sufficient new books and other library materials is making it increasingly difficult to meet demands. Out of a total annual publication in this country of 40,000 titles, the State Library is able to add only about 8,000 titles. The State Library's book budget is less than that of many of the libraries which turn to it for assistance.

Rare books and many older publications relating to New Hampshire are found in many local libraries and the New Hampshire State Library. Over the years much valuable material, unrecognized as such, has been indiscriminately discarded or allowed to be ravaged through mistreatment. There is a need that these valuable materials be identified, that a record be made of them, and that their preservation be ensured. It is suggested that some public libraries would like the availability of a central depository for such material, and would like advice on the identification, value, and proper handling of rare volumes.

There are several well-developed school, college and university media centers throughout the State and public library interest in building non-print collections is increasing. There is a need for centralized information on these collections, their location and extent of holdings, and possible cooperative arrangements in their acquisition and use need to be investigated. There is also a need for increasing the holdings and centrally servicing the film collection of the North Country Libraries Film Cooperative in order to meet increasing demands for service. Possible cooperative arrangements with departments of education toward funding, increasing collections and serving schools as well as public libraries need to be investigated.

In order to obtain the objective of developing and making available comprehenisve collections of print and non-print materials statewide, the following proposals are made:

(1) to plan for and agree to the acquisition of materials by the large libraries to develop a comprehensive subject coverage of library resources statewide, and to assign responsibilities of specific subject areas for building indepth resources based on existing strengths;
(2) to strengthen and enlarge the State Library Reference collections and to increase the service staff;
(3) to identify and make known the New Hampshire collections in private and public libraries throughout the State, and to identify and ensure the preservation of rare books, consideration to be given to a central depository for valuable items (without change of property);

(4) to identify media centers and holdings and investigate cooperative arrangements toward making non-print resources more widely available;
(5) to establish cooperatively one central agency to handle all problems dealing with the film collection and its use, each state to share equally in the government and financing of such a center.

The State and Information Networks

The State Library has for many years served as the center for interlibrary loan activity in the State. Through the cooperation of all libraries, especially public and academic, the book resources of the State are available to any citizen through his own local library. The State Library maintains a Union Card Catalog of the nonfiction holdings of 36 large public and academic libraries. It also has an extensive collection of bibliographic resources which enables the staff to quickly identify and locate materials to be found at other locations in the country. At the present time most interlibrary loan requests are received by mail, although thirteen libraries now have a teletype connection with the State Library.

There is a good history of cooperation between the State Library, the statewide program of public library development, and the academic libraries. However, the school library role in statewide coordination of library activities needs study and recommendations for improvements.

To reach the objective of improved information network services, it is proposed:
(1) to provide more State Library staff to handle interlibrary loan requests and maintenance of the Union Catalog;
(2) to provide a larger collection of bibliographic materials;
(3) to effect more rapid communication of requests by telephone and/or teletype;
(4) to provide truck delivery service of materials being loaned;
(5) to investigate possible conversion of the present Union Catalog to some automated retrieval system;
(6) to investigate procedures and methods of intertype cooperation toward the coordination of the school library operations with the information network statewide.

Personnel

Statewide, there is a multitude of job titles in the field of librarianship. Among those positions which require training there is no standardized system of position classification or requirements, nor schedule of recommended compensation for meeting the training requirements at the various levels which do exist. With the development of continuing education programs and training

programs such as the Public Library Techniques Program and, recently, the Library Technical Aides program which offers an Associate of Arts degree upon its two-year completion with opportunity to continue toward a Bachelor of Arts degree, a problem has arisen in many local libraries as to equitable placement and compensation. Guideline recommendations are lacking. There is a need that a career ladder complete with job classifications, training requirements, and recommended compensation for various level positions be developed.

At present, certification of librarians is on a voluntary basis, and is done on application of the individual. Requirements for qualification for affiliation with the Statewide Library Development Program is in a sense a regulatory system of certification for both librarians and libraries. However, many librarians are able to take only those courses in Public Library Techniques which are offered as extension courses, and so do not complete the program. Nor does completion of the Program always result in an increase in compensation for the librarian's efforts.

Toward the broad objective of encouraging continual and total staff development at all levels, it is proposed:

(1) to continue the training of local library personnel in the Public Library Techniques Program and to expand the program to include more course offerings as extension courses;
(2) to encourage continuation of the Library Technical Aides associate degree program at the Merrimack Valley Branch of the University of New Hampshire, and to promote the in-service training aspect of the program;
(3) to extend outreach leadership training for librarians statewide and regionally toward training them to develop programs providing library services to groups not now reached;
(4) to institute programs in collaboration with college and university departments toward the continuing education of persons holding a professional library school degree;
(5) to recommend the establishment of mandatory certification regulations for positions in publicly supported libraries;
(6) to develop a career ladder with job classifications, descriptions and recommended compensations for each level.

Physical Facilities

With the recent removal of the Supreme Court and the Law Library Division to new quarters and the subsequent renovation of the State Library building, facilities for services are presently adequate. However, there will be a future need for space for more books, and in addition, the approval of any substantial portion of the programs contained in this document will place added burdens on the building.

Most communities in this State have public library buildings. Also,

most of these buildings are old-fashioned or inadequate in size. Some federal funds have been available since 1965 to assist 22 local communities in such construction projects as new libraries, renovations and additions. Some states supplement this federal money with state funds. In actual fact, federal funds have not proven an adequate incentive for most communities in this State which badly need improved public library facilities.

To reach the objective of providing needed space and building facilities to acommodate programs of adequate library service, it is proposed:

(1) to provide needed space at the State Library to enable it to provide improved services statewide;
(2) to effect legislation to provide a State program to partially underwrite the cost of local public library construction, renovation, and/or additions.

Library Services to the Handicapped

Services now available are a centralized library of books on record, tape and tape cassette delivered by free mail to any eligible person in the State; a machine distribution agency; a volunteer register of available narrators; a copying program from tape to tape cassette or reverse; an occasional newsletter; displays and consultant services on request.

The first full year of State Library Services to the Handicapped greatly increased the number of persons served individually and through health care institutions and schools. At present, most individual handicapped receive materials by mail upon direct request to the Division of the Handicapped. Such persons could often be located by a local library staff. Therefore, it is logical to arrange service for them through request from local libraries.

To obtain the objectives of making the State's citizens aware of this service, of bringing the service as close as possible to the reader, to meet specific reader needs through supplemental services, and to encourage the participation of the readers in the improvement and expansion of this service, it is proposed:

(1) to survey the librarians of the State to determine the feasibility of subregional service;
(2) to develop a training program for librarians providing these services subregionally;
(3) to develop a corps of volunteer narrators for recording books of special interest.

Library Services to the Institutionalized

State Library Services to the Institutionalized regularly serves six State institutions, all of which have arranged for some library facilities and/or

staff. Five consistently use the bookmobile service. The Division provides workshop training of institutional staffs. While considerable progress has been made in improving physical facilities, personnel, resources, and services at these institutions, much remains to be done. It is unfortunate that these programs cannot legally be extended at this time to include such government institutions as county jails and county homes, and private institutions such as the Spaulding Youth Center. The program has been limited to aiding the library programs for residents, with little or no effort to assist the staffs in their specialized library needs. In some states, the State Library has legal responsibility for operating all library services in state institutions; in New Hampshire the State Library only administers federal funds to improve library services in them.

To obtain the objectives of providing improved and expanded library services for the institutionalized statewide, it is proposed:

(1) to provide professionally-trained librarians at the New Hampshire Hospital, Laconia State School and Training Center, New Hampshire Industrial School, and the New Hampshire State Prison, and one librarian to serve both the Soldiers' Home and Glencliff;
(2) to obtain increased funding in order to make the institutional library collections adequate both for residents and staffs;
(3) to obtain State Library statutory responsibility for library service in state-supported institutions.

State Library Services to Government

The Law and Legislative Reference Division of the State Library provides quality library services to two branches of State government - the Legislature and the Judiciary. One of the library's principal statutory functions is to serve the executive departments, and a number of State agencies use the available resources and services extensively, but the majority do not do so, or use them in a very limited way.

To obtain the objective of providing adequate resources and services to meet the informational needs of State agencies, it is proposed:

(1) to add to State Library staff a state government liaison librarian to work with administrative agencies;
(2) to provide a comprehensive literature alerting system for state agencies;
(3) to emphasize building collections in areas of particular interest to state agencies;
(4) to provide a microfilming service for state records;
(5) to coordinate library planning jointly with the Department of Education;
(6) to transfer the legislative indexing function to the Legislative Services department of government;
(7) to provide a union list of state department book and periodical holdings;
(8) to develop a program to strengthen law library service at the local level in the cities and counties.

CHAPTER II

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

The demand for library services, like the demand for most other government services, is closely related to the economic and demographic characteristics of the population to be served. Before long-range planning and an assessment of present and future library needs can be made, economic and demographic variables that affect the demand for these services must be surveyed and projected. This section presents, therefore, a profile of the New Hampshire constituency and the factors which influence it.

Geographic Area

New Hampshire, a blend of mountains, lakes, rivers, thick forests, and industrial areas, covers a 9,304 square mile area which ranks, in area size, 44th in the nation.

Abundant water power early turned New Hampshire into an industrial state, with manufacturing the principal source of income. Soil and climate have curtailed agricultural growth, but scenic and recreation resources have been developed and the tourist-vacation business, about $250,000,000 a year, ranks second in its contribution to the State's economy.

Most industries are concentrated along the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers and in the seacoast area which employ about 100,000 workers. Agriculture ranks third after recreation and industry in income, the major income (80%) from the dairy and poultry business, the remainder from apple and peach crops and maple syrup and sugar.

One-third of the State is over 2,000 feet above sea level. The highest land in the northeastern United States is the Presidential Range of the White Mountains. National forests cover 677,559 acres of the State and 142 state forests and parks cover 63,805 acres.

Portsmouth is the State's only port, Manchester its largest city, population 87,754 in 1970.

Implications for long-range library planning:

Diverse characteristics of the State's geography result in diverse needs of its residents: there are urban and rural populations to serve, populations in the agricultural, recreational and industrial areas, residents geographically isolated and residents in the rapidly extending megalopolis in the southeastern area of the State. Many areas formerly isolated geographically are accessible through well-developed transportation and communication systems; yet some areas are still isolated.

Population

New Hampshire's population in the 1970 census numbered 737,681 inhabitants. This was an increase of 21.5% for the decade 1960-1970. The 1971 resident population figures compiled by the New Hampshire Office of State Planning show a population of 754,013 with breakdowns by community resident population.

Twenty-five urban areas (2,500 or more inhabitants) contain 56.4% of the population while 43.6% of the population is rural. The charts and tabular presentations from the 1970 United States Census (see Appendix indicate numerical and percentage distribution of urban and rural residents by place 1960 and 1970, and population growth of the State from the earliest census to 1970. Resident population figures by community for 1971, referred to above, are appended to these tabulations.

The available data indicate that New Hampshire will grow very fast in the foreseeable future and that most growth will concentrate, as at present, in the southeastern portion of the State. Rockingham County increased in population over the past decade by 40.3%, Hillsborough County by 25.7%, both southeastern counties, against a 21.5% population increase for the State as a whole.

The root causes for New Hampshire's projected growth and the area of concentration of this growth are complex but can also be viewed as the result of two nationwide trends. These are, first, the migration of rural populations to the metropolitan centers, and second, the spread of the metropolitan centers in a series of increasingly intensive waves into the adjoining countryside.

Population projections here are based upon analyses of migrations and natural increases from federal and state data. The projected population for the year 2020 is 2,384,000 which is an increase of over 300% of the 1970 population count. The projections have been prepared by the New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development, based upon a detailed community by community study of New Hampshire's population and land use patterns.

The general characteristics of New Hampshire's population are:

99.4% of the inhabitants are Caucasian
.6% are Negro or other races
34.5% are under age 18
54.9% are age 18 to 64
10.6% are age 65 and over
47.7% of persons over age 18 are males
52.3% of persons over age 18 are females
3.14 persons per household is the average household size

The 1970 census general population characteristics compilations which are appended show the urban and rural distribution and the numerical breakdowns by community upon which these percentages are based.

Implications for long-range library planning:

The population growth rate indicates that libraries of all types will be serving larger communities; particularly in those areas of the State where the population growth rate is greatest the demand for the informational needs of this population will increase. This increase in population will first exert pressure upon local libraries and, secondarily, upon larger units of service which will be called upon to support local needs which cannot be met locally. This increase in population will also necessitate greater activity at all levels of State government, which will in turn increase the service demands of State agencies. The State Library will be called upon to meet the informational needs of these agencies.

The service needs of this population according to location, age group, ethnic background, economic situation, education, all are factors for consideration in this plan.

Economic Conditions

The New Hampshire economy, by all indications, is and will continue to be healthy. However, sometimes the favorable overall economic statistics of a state hide a number of problems. The most severe of these hidden New Hampshire problems are the unequal educational opportunities and the disproportionate distribution of jobs and income in the developing metropolitan areas.

New Hampshire's employment and population are expected to grow from 1965 to 1980 at a rate somewhat faster than the national rate. In the years ahead, the job increase should result in a net in-migration to southern New Hampshire cities. The manufacturing secter in general is expected to grow from six to ten per cent. The predominant number of employers will continue to be in the fields of electrical and non-electrical machinery, but the majority of new jobs by 1980 are expected to be in the rapidly growing service industries, such as finance, insurance, and real estate. The real promise for the State of New Hampshire lies in its dominant position as a high-technological area with a good supporting base in educational, scientific, and managerial skills. A high concentration of technological industries and services has been developing in the lower Merrimack Valley Region. This growth has been distributed disproportionately across the State; economic growth tends to concentrate in the metropolitan areas of Nashua, Manchester, and Concord.

It is expected that land use will continue to change from agriculture to industrial, commercial, and residential developments in southern New Hampshire. Northern New Hampshire will see more of its land being used for recre-

ational and tourist facilities, and for development projects.

Percentage changes for the State in principal occupational categories during the 1960 to 1975 period are quite similar to the national pattern. "White collar" and service jobs are seen here to be expanding at about twice the rate as "blue collar" jobs.

Implications for long-range library planning:

Expanding economic conditions require informational services to meet the specialized needs of business and industry. All types of libraries will be called upon to meet these needs.

Low Income Areas

In 1965 the Department of Resource Economics at the University of New Hampshire published A Study to Identify Low Income Areas in New Hampshire which is presently undergoing a revision updating the statistics. Until these data and forthcoming reports of the United States Census for 1970 become available the findings of the 1965 study are used here as indicators of the State's disadvantaged areas.

Observations from this study are:

New Hampshire and New England are regions of the United States showing the lowest proportion of families with incomes under $3,000.

Twenty-eight per cent of the New Hampshire rural farm families have low incomes compared with 13.6 per cent of the urban families.

Eighty per cent of unrelated individuals on rural farms earn less than $3,000 compared with 73 per cent of unrelated individuals in urban centers.

The highest proportion of families with incomes under $3,000 are in the counties of Carroll and Grafton.

There are 17 towns in New Hampshire where more than 40 per cent of the families have incomes of less than $3,000.

There are high seasonal changes in unemployment particularly in the northern centers. For example, a five year average of the Berlin area unemployment varied from 580 in September to 1,180 in April. Unemployment in the Laconia area varied from 500 in September to 1,100 in March.

The average weekly and hourly earnings in manufacturing are lower in New Hampshire than other New England States and are lower than

the United States' average.

The percentage of housing units deteriorating or dilapidated is 28.7 per cent in Grafton and 21.6 per cent in Sullivan and Cheshire Counties compared with a State average of 17.6 per cent.

Certain towns have as much as 73 per cent of their housing units in the deteriorating and dilapidated category.

Comparison of average relief and aid payments per person by towns is a further means of identifying potential poverty problem areas.

Implications for long-range library planning:

The focus of the development of statewide library services in current planning is to implement and support regional and local programs serving the informational needs of these low income areas and groups.

Education

The education tables in the Appendix show the median school years completed by persons 25 years and older in New Hampshire towns and cities. This ranges from a low of 7.4 to a high of 14.6. In fifty-six communities the median school years completed for this age group are twelve years or more, indicating high school graduation or beyond completed by the average resident. In five communities the median years completed are less than eight.

In 1967 of the total 12,091 persons eighteen years of age 7,586 or 62.74% were high school graduates. Of these, 2,515, or 32.01% entered institutions of higher education. Projections indicate that in 1976 there will be 14,624 eighteen-year-olds of which 9,101 will have graduated from high school, with 36.78% of these college bound.

There are 185 school districts in the State supported mainly by property taxes at the local level. Seventy per cent of local property taxes are spent on education. In 1968 twenty-five per cent of school age children were enrolled in parochial schools, a figure which is decreasing due to the fact that some of these schools have been forced to close for financial reasons.

There are 26 institutions of higher education in the State, all of which have experienced a period of rapid expansion over the past decade. For the decade ending 1967 full-time undergraduate enrollments showed a 108.5% increase, full-time graduate students increased by 334.7%. Between 1965 and 1985, the most rapidly growing groups in New Hampshire are expected to be those of college age (18 to 24) and those in young adulthood (25 to 34). To illustrate this point, the population 18 to 44 is projected to increase from 228,000 in 1965 to 358,000 in 1985 or fifty-seven per cent increase change; in the 18 to 24 college-age population the change is nearly forty per cent from 70,000 to 98,000 in a twenty-year period.

Implications for long-range library planning:

The growth of the student body from elementary through post graduate levels, and the open university concept indicating the development of more continuing education programs for adults, place increasing demands on libraries of all types - school, academic, public, and special. Education in New Hampshire is dependent entirely upon a coordinated system of library services to support it.

CHAPTER III

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT STATEWIDE

Public Libraries

Within the framework for cooperation among local units of service toward providing improved public libraries in New Hampshire, legislation in 1963 enabled the establishment of a single state library system which presently serves 189 of the 231 public libraries throughout the State.

To understand this single state system, it is necessary to understand that it resulted from a pattern of library service dating from the nineteenth century and operating from a governmental structure established in the eighteenth century. The first tax supported library in America, the Peterborough Library, is among its early libraries.

There are 235 independent towns and cities within the State's 9,304 square miles. Support for town and city services comes mainly from local property taxes, frequently meager, and the services which they support include the 231 public libraries which served in 1970 all but 5,914 of the State's 737,681 residents.

Only thirteen of these libraries are in cities of over 10,000 population, four of which are over 25,000 and under 100,000 inhabitants. These thirteen, however, provide library service for 47% of the total State population while 15% of the population is served by 147 libraries in towns of less than 2,000 inhabitants. Most of these communities have their own public library buildings, most of which are old-fashioned or inadequate in size. Federal funds, available since 1965, have assisted 22 libraries to improve physical facilities in such construction projects as new buildings, renovations, or additions.

In 1970 the per capita expenditure for all public libraries (except Durham which contracts with the University of New Hampshire) was $3.35. The combined holdings of these libraries were 355,580 volumes, with annual accessions in 1970 of 122,688. Per capita circulation in 1970 was 5.72.

Developments in which member libraries have participated under the Statewide Library Development Program have been as follows:

(1) Centralized cataloging and card services which are also made available by contract to the States of Maine and Vermont.

(2) Participatory planning by the four District Advisory Councils in the Statewide Library Development Program, composed of delegates from each member library, whose function is to make recommendations on library development to the New Hampshire State Library Commission.

(3) Consultant services provided by four District Office consultants.

(4) Workshops sponsored by the District Advisory Councils for staff and trustee development.

(5) Book meetings held periodically with prepared reviews and bibliographies for book selection.

(6) Reciprocal borrower privileges through inauguration of a Statewide card, which system became effective in July 1970.

(7) Direct financial State aid to local libraries for the building of resources until the current biennium when this was not funded.

(8) Statements of qualifications to be met by July 1972 subject to recommendations of a Review Committee.

(9) Required written statements of policy on objectives, resources, and personnel.

(10) Coordination of public libraries within communities.

(11) Central resource services of Service Center Libraries.

All public libraries, whether members of the Statewide Library Development Program or not, have the following services available:

(1) Interlibrary loan services through the State network.

(2) Reference and other services provided by the State Library.

(3) Statewide bookmobile services which are wholesale services to libraries.

(4) Film services of the North Country Libraries Film Cooperative which provides films to public libraries through a cooperative resource and service with the States of Maine and Vermont.

(5) Personnel development through the Public Library Techniques Program at the University of New Hampshire and extension courses (member libraries have first priority for extension courses).

MAP 1.

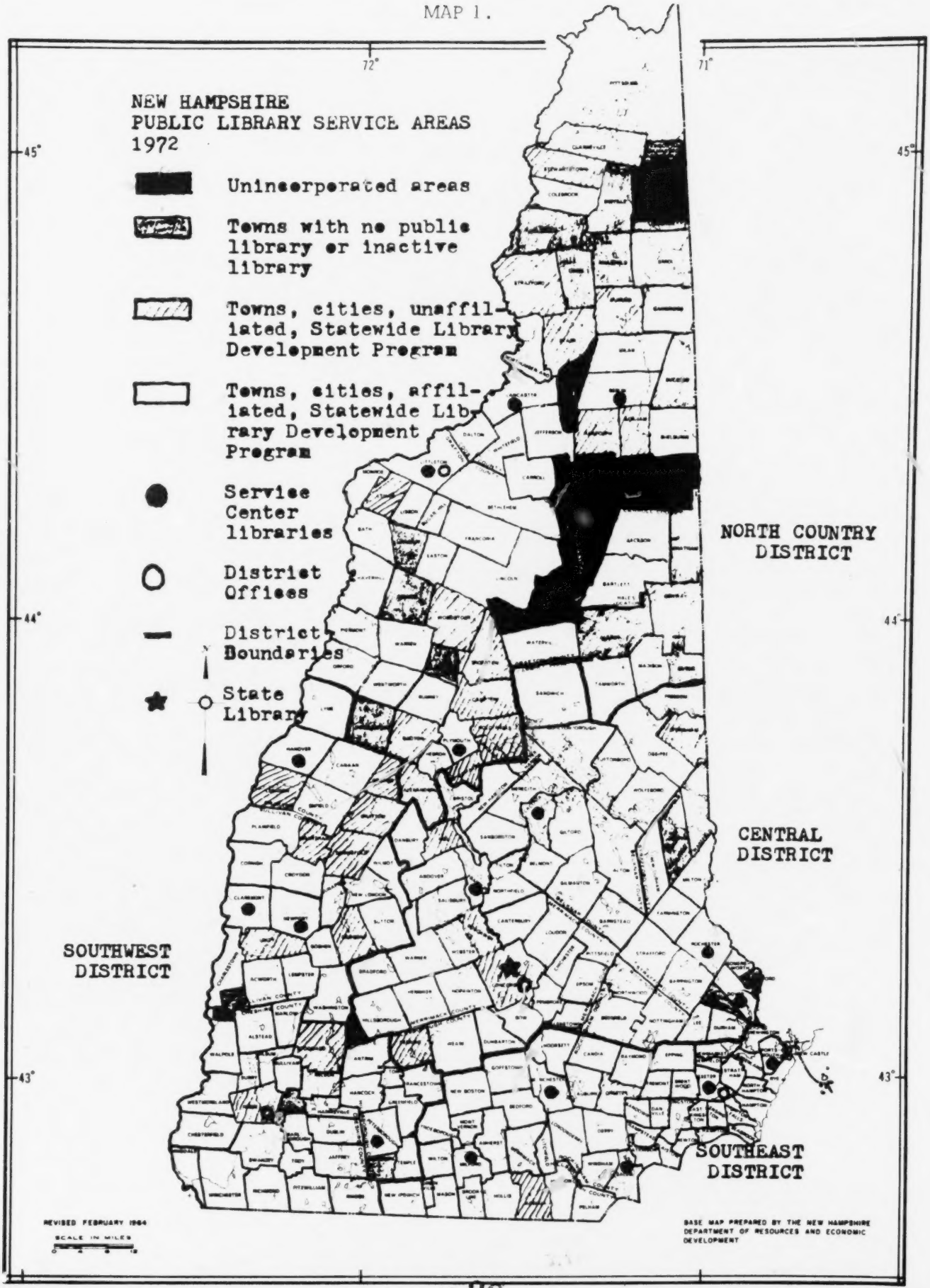

NEW HAMPSHIRE
PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE AREAS
1972
Unincorporated areas
Towns with no public library or inactive library
Towns, cities, unaffiliated, Statewide Library Development Program
Towns, cities, affiliated, Statewide Library Development Program
Service Center libraries
District Offices
District Boundaries
State Library
NORTH COUNTRY DISTRICT
CENTRAL DISTRICT
SOUTHWEST DISTRICT
SOUTHEAST DISTRICT
72°
71°
45°
44°
43°
REVISED FEBRUARY 1984
SCALE IN MILES
BASE MAP PREPARED BY THE NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

TABLE 1.

BOOKS AND RELATED MATERIALS

BOOKS AND OTHER RESOURCES AVAILABLE IN THE STATE	1969	1970
TOTAL VOLUMES ALL PUBLIC LIBRARIES	3,097,975	2,675,317
TOTAL VOLUMES UNIVERSITY OF N. H.	519,862	565,986
TOTAL VOLUMES N. H. STATE LIBRARY	584,437	612,398
TOTAL VOLUMES COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES Omit UNH	**1,488,008	***2,246,432
TOTAL VOLUMES ALL PUBLIC & COLLEGE & STATE LIBRARIES	5,690,342	6,100,133
TOTAL VOLUMES ADDED ALL PUBLIC LIBRARIES	156,833	122,688
TOTAL VOLUMES ADDED UNH	34,432	48,878
TOTAL VOLUMES ADDED ALL OTHER COLLEGE LIBRARIES	** 105,076	*** 150,839
TOTAL VOLUMES ADDED STATE LIBRARY	16,848	33,175
TOTAL VOLUMES ADDED ALL PUBLIC, COLLEGE & STATE LIBRARIES	313,189	355,580

CIRCULATION AND OTHER USE

TOTAL CIRCULATION ALL PUBLIC LIBRARIES UNH Omitted	4,079,128	4,218,503
PER CAPITA CIRCULATION ALL PUBLIC LIBRARIES	6.72	5.72
STATE LIBRARY CIRCULATION		
Branch Office Bookmobiles	299,016	288,673
Central Library	54,794	57,995
Books borrowed on interlibrary loan	3,903	9,312
Reference questions answered	,371	9,288
Bibliographic search for other libraries	24,328	28,846

**Fall, 1969 figures
***Fall, 1970 figures

TABLE 2.

FINANCE

	1969	1970
TOTAL EXPENDITURES ALL PUBLIC LIBRARIES UNH Omitted	$2,256,797	$2,473,477
Over 10,000 Population	1,166,929	1,379,128
2,000 to 9,999 Population	680,407	744,265
Under 2,000 Population	409,461	350,084
PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES	3.72	3.35
TOTAL INCOME ALL LIBRARIES	2,525,799	2,856,053
Endowment & Other	695,853	785,475
Municipal Appropriations Durham included ($7,000.)	1,829,946	2,070,578
ANNUAL EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS		
ALL PUBLIC LIBRARIES UNH Omitted	$ 433,485	$ 504,199
Libraries in towns over 10,000	178,754	226 638
Towns 2,000 - 9,999	145,913	170,473
Towns under 2,000	108,818	107,088
STATE LIBRARY - TOTAL	128,587	130,593
Bookmobile Collection	49,092	53,812
Central Collection - Law & Reference	79,495	76,781
ALL COLLEGES UNH Included	1,446,987**	1,483,312***

**Includes binding and microfilm. (Fall, 1969 figures)
***Includes binding and microfilm. (Fall, 1970 figures)

College and University Libraries

During the last ten years, enrollment in New Hampshire institutions of higher education has more than doubled. New colleges have been founded and existing campuses have expanded their facilities to meet increasing demands for graduate and undergraduate study. This growth of the colleges places a considerable strain on libraries trying to serve faculty and students. Even vigorous expansion programs are unequal to the task of maintaining a collection which keeps pace with enrollment; space for storage and study is at a premium.

New Hampshire colleges are making a valiant effort to keep up quality service for their patrons. The New Hampshire College and University Council or the consortium, as it is more commonly called, was begun in 1966 to engage in an extensive effort toward cooperation among colleges. It is composed of the following educational institutions: Colby Junior College, New London; Franklin Pierce College, Rindge; Keene State College, Keene; Mount Saint Mary's, Hooksett; New England College, Henniker; Notre Dame College, Manchester; Plymouth State College, Plymouth; Rivier College, Nashua; St. Anselm's College, Manchester; the University of New Hampshire, Durham; and the Merrimack Valley Branch of UNH, Manchester. The New Hampshire State Library is an Associate Member of the Library Policy Committee of the consortium. These institutions have joined together to share resources, to more effectively use their funds by avoiding duplication of spending, and to plan for shared programs of the future.

There have been many joint projects undertaken by the consortium and those concerning the member libraries are of particular interest. These include joint purchasing of scholarly materials of a less frequently used nature; common borrowing privileges at all consortium libraries for all members of the NHCUC community, and a four-times weekly truck delivery system servicing traditional interlibrary loans as well as the loaning and borrowing of bulk collections for as long as a semester. The most significant achievement is the agreement that to avoid duplication of collections, each library will support its core collection and then develop two or three subject areas unique to it in sufficient breadth and depth so that consortium-wide needs may be met.

Several institutions are also affiliated with the New England Board of Higher Education in its New England Library Information Network (NELINET). This was established to make total library resources of the State University Libraries in New England available to them all; provide for cooperative acquisition, joint use, and joint ownership of less often used materials; strengthen mutual aid and communications; promote computer-based cataloging and other services to members and subscribers.

NELINET has set up a technical processing center for New England colleges under a grant from the Council on Library Resources, an adjunct of the Ford Foundation. Computer-based, it provides a data bank based on MARC tapes supplemented by original cataloging input by member libraries. At present

Dartmouth College is participating in a demonstration project to determine the feasibility of a wider cooperative venture, that of participation in the Ohio College Library Cooperative which provides a data base similar to NELINET's but much larger in that it involves 120 libraries. Experience in this program will assist in determining whether NELINET should join the larger system in the future. Another consideration in the future development of cooperation in technical services is that of the desirability of New England State Libraries' involvement in NELINET. These libraries have been approached because of their resource strengths which they can offer the system. In turn, the state library agencies have much to gain. The New Hampshire State Library, due to financial considerations and also an interest in NELINET developments over this coming year, did not become a member of NELINET in the fiscal year 1972 but may well do so in fiscal year 1973.

It is indeed a healthy sign that the colleges have recognized the benefits of interaction, both within New Hampshire and beyond the State's boundaries. Yet much more remains to be done. It is essential, for instance, that each college continue to build up its own research collection. Nothing can replace the advantages of having material on hand when intensive work is required. On the other hand, no single college can hope to keep pace with the multiplicity of written material produced every day by publishing companies, the Federal Government, and research centers. This is amply demonstrated by the experience of Dartmouth College, which has by far the largest library in New Hampshire. With holdings of over one million volumes, the Dartmouth College Library still finds it necessary to borrow specialized material from outside sources. In the case of Dartmouth and the University of New Hampshire, many more books are loaned than borrowed, and for this they are now receiving some financial compensation from the State.

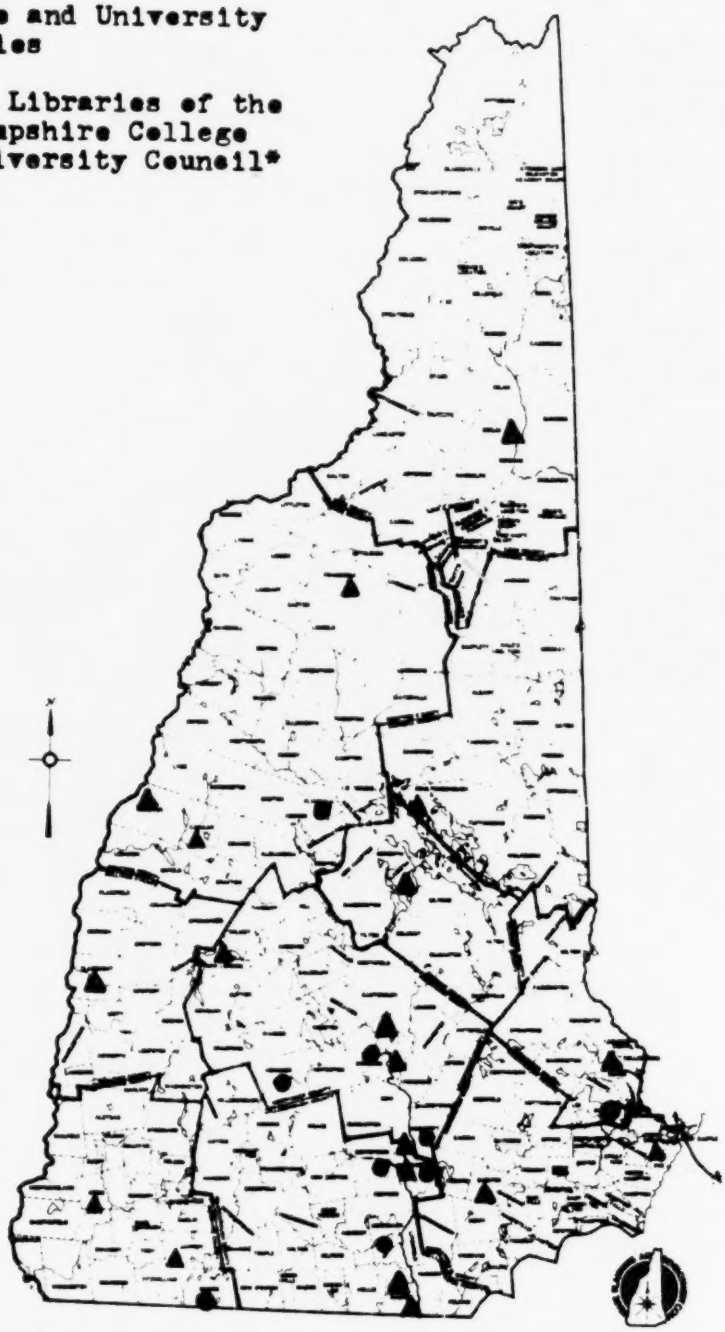
The smaller colleges are in a somewhat different situation. In many instances their holdings are fairly general and not in constant demand from other libraries. Colleges without graduate programs can often carry on their research activities without outside help. Yet while the interlibrary loan traffic is not as great as at the two major colleges, the smaller colleges do engage in a fair amount of interlibrary loan.

MAP 2.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
LIBRARIES IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
1972

▲ College and University Libraries

● Member Libraries of the New Hampshire College and University Council*



BASE MAP PREPARED BY THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

* Includes the New Hampshire State Library

TABLE 3.

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

Fall, 1970

These statistics are based on reports by the listed institutions to the U. S. Office of Education.

Name of College & Location	Enrollment	Total Operating Expenditures	Salaries & Wages	Total Books & Binding	Volumes Added	Periodicals Received	Total Volumes
Belknap, Center Harbor	523	$ 46,411	$ 31,326	$ 10,652	1,625	153	22,141
Canaan, Canaan	77	10,415	9,592	417	110	32	12,000
Colby Junior, New London	607	...	43,458	16,017	1,476	294	42,114
Dartmouth, Hanover	3,928	1,884,054	927,303	573,388	33,332	12,290	1,030,749
Franconia, Franconia	375	31,000	23,200	5,500	2,000	140	20,000
Franklin Pierce, Rindge	1,032	106,847	69,193	34,491	3,731	302	29,461
Keene State, Keene	2,706	203,894	109,818	55,800	7,101	850	100,000
McIntosh, Dover	121	2,756	1,200	1,556	266	21	3,876
Mount St. Mary, Hooksett	288	53.231	38,515	11,578	2,073	233	33,093
New England, Henniker	1,058	171,365	101,500	59,785	8,541	520	60,228
New England Aeronautical Institute, Nashua	401	21,340	10,172	8,137	1,158	116	9,000
N. H. College, Manchester	1,499	93,748	50,318	29,869	5,533	338	22,233
N. H. Technical Institute, Concord	617	74,578	23,929	31,842	2,234	245	8,519
N. H. Vocational-Technical College, Berlin	184	16,200	10,200	6,000	321	70	3,665
N. H. Vocational-Technical College, Claremont	309	11,686	9,121	3,500	150	70	3,000
N. H. Vocational-Technical College, Laconia	223	3,010	2,944	0	0	14	1,522

Name of College & Location	Enrollment	Total Operating Expenditures	Salaries & Wages	Total Books & Binding	Volumes Added	Periodicals Received	Total Volumes
N. H. Vocational-Technical College, Manchester	248	$ 11,058	$ 9,643	$ 1,031	1,003	28	2,247
N. H. Vocational-Technical College, Nashua	212	12,233	0	12,233	1,309	5	1,309
N. H. Vocational-Technical College, Portsmouth	320	8,680	8,078	300	594	16	2,901
Notre Dame, Manchester	439	38,775	18,000	11,617	3,689	172	24,772
Pierce, Concord	88	...	1,250	300	150	10	1,000
Plymouth State, Plymouth	2,472	257,788	102,115	96,227	10,503	736	96,989
Rivier, Nashua	733	49,021	33,720	9,048	3,200	450	69,700
St. Anselm's, Manchester	1,625	199,477	96,957	50,045	9,567	1,076	71,675
U.N.H., Durham	10,184	1,026,366	538,514	452,549	48,878	4,754	565,986
White Pines, Chester	114	7,561	4,480	1,430	2,295	85	8,252
TOTAL	30,383	4,341,494	2,274,552	1,483,312	150,839	23,010	2,246,432
N. H. STATE LIBRARY, Concord (Fiscal 1971)		$ 716,569	$ 401,838	$ 133,462	33,175	752	612,402

No report received: Concord Commercial College, Manchester; Hesser Business College, Manchester; St. Anthony Friary, Hudson.

School Libraries and Media Centers

Until about ten years ago, there were only a few schools in New Hampshire which maintained libraries of any significant size. Increasing emphasis on individual research and reference to source material and the availability of federal funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act have changed this situation considerably. More and more school libraries have been established each year, and present libraries are expanding rapidly. While at their early stages there was little coordination of this activity, over the past five years cooperation has been promoted through the creation of the position of Supervisor of School Libraries in the State Education Department. In 1972 the State Education Department appointed a specialist to coordinate the activities of school media centers, many of which have been established in local school systems. As school libraries and media centers develop further there is a need, at these stages, to coordinate these activities more closely with the work of the total library network of New Hampshire.

Interlibrary Cooperation

For many years New Hampshire has had an informal information network. The Union Catalog was started in 1937. A union list of holdings of books in foreign languages was started even earlier, in 1935. The Union Catalog now lists the adult nonfiction holdings of 40 libraries in the State. Included are the larger libraries, college and university libraries (excluding Dartmouth), and such institutions as Phillips Exeter Academy and St. Paul's School. This informal structure has worked successfully for over 30 years to provide the bibliographical information that has been the basis for much interlibrary borrowing.

Interlibrary loan also, for many years, had an informal structure. Using the resources listed in the Union Catalog, the State Library would borrow from one library and loan the material to another library or to an individual. After many months of study and discussion, a "triangle plan" for interlibrary loan was instituted. This has worked well and speeded up service. The State Library staff, using the Union Catalog, locates the material and then requests the library which owns the needed material to send it directly to the requesting library or, in some cases, to an individual.

After the new ALA code for interlibrary loan was adopted nationally, a more liberal code for New Hampshire was drawn up based on the national code. In a move toward a more formal network, 37 libraries (including both public and academic) ratified this New Hampshire code for interlibrary loan. These agreements, dated December, 1969, are on file at the State Library.

The Statewide Library Development Program has been an active force in making public libraries aware of the value of networks or systems. Although the Development Program has not been engaged in projects concerned directly with bibliographical control, discussion on improved communications and peripheral activities in book selection have made an indirect contribution to the New Hampshire information network.

The teletype network with present installations in fourteen larger public and academic libraries was instituted in 1969. It has speeded up the flow of interlibrary loan requests. Use of copying machines to duplicate some materials rather than lending the original is another improvement in the network. Another aspect of bibliographic control is the union list of periodicals in New Hampshire. This project was fostered and encouraged by the State Library. In December, 1967, letters were sent to Dartmouth, New England College, St. Anselm's College, Sander's Associates and the University of New Hampshire asking that periodical holdings indexed in various special indexes be noted. The State Library is also a contributor to the Union List of Serials in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Annual grants have been awarded to three public and three academic libraries in recognition of the fact that these libraries loan many more mate-

rials than they borrow in the interlibrary loan network. Annually the librarians of the participating libraries in the teletype network have met to discuss and evaluate the system.

In the present network public and academic libraries are actively participating and cooperating. The school libraries, although they are users of the system, are not contributors in the information network. Although high school libraries are still in the developmental stage in the State, their resources should be thought of as a part of the total library resources of the State and should not be allowed to develop unknown and untapped.

The development of interlibrary cooperation under Title III of LSCA is based on recommendations in the 1967 report A PLAN FOR LIBRARY COOPERATION IN N.H., published by Arthur D. Little, Inc.

CHAPTER IV

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY

Organization and Functions

A governing board of six persons has "general control and supervision" of the State Library (RSA 201-A:1). Five members of the State Library Commission are appointed by the governor and council for five year terms; no more than three shall be of the same political party and one shall be a member of the N.H. bar (RSA 201-A:3). In addition the state board of education shall select one of its members to serve as a voting member of the commission. (RSA 201-A:6).

The Commission appoints the State Librarian, who is "the executive and administrative officer of the State Library" (RSA 201-A:14 and 15). The Commission also, on recommendation of the State Librarian, appoints the Assistant State Librarian, who "shall serve as the deputy to the State Librarian and during (his) absence or disability ... perform all the duties of the office" (RSA 201-A:15, 16, and 17). Both are appointed for five-year terms.

With the advent of an expanded program under the Library Services and Construction Act, there will be additional personnel and duties to be performed by the staff of the State Library. Following is a list of these assignments. Although changes have been made, and certain functions and divisions have been assigned to the Assistant State Librarian, it should be made clear that the ultimate responsibility rests with the State Librarian, and the office door is always wide open to any staff members.

State Librarian

Recommends new policies, methods, and programs to the Commission; carries out long-range studies and planning to improve the services of the library; initiates new programs. Prepares, presents, and administers the appropriation, including Federal Aid, and authorizes expenditures. Initiates and supports legislation beneficial to library service. Makes recommendations to the Commission concerning all grants-in-aid, including those for construction. Initiates and maintains contacts with various statewide organizations by speaking, writing, etc. Develops relations with other state departments. Maintains liaison with Department of Education concerning relationship of school libraries and public libraries. Primary responsibility for liaison with N.H. Library Association, N.H. School Library Association, New England Library Association, and American Library Association. Coordinates the work of all divisions, and gives general supervision specifically to the Law & Legislative Reference Division, Administration Division, & the Extension & Library Development Division.

Assistant State Librarian

Participates in all state library programs and services to an extend sufficient to allow easy assumption of responsibility for the entire operation during the absence or disability of the State Librarian. Supervises and administers the personnel program, under the rules of the Personnel Commission. Analyzes and publishes statistical information about libraries. Supervises publication of all reports and other printed material. Supervises building use, maintenance, and working conditions, including equipment. Supervises various staff meetings, improves intra-staff communication, and generally promotes staff growth. Gives general supervision to the Reference & Loan Division, with especial attention to the further development of resources. Has general supervision of the Reference & Loan Division, the Technical Processes Division, Service to Institutions, and Services to the Handicapped Divisions. Maintains contacts with statewide groups. Primary responsibility for liaison with the N. H. Library Trustees Association.

Law and Legislative Reference Division

Under direction of Law and Legislative Reference Librarian, maintains a library for the use of judicial, legislative and executive branches; provides legal reference service for members of the courts, the N. H. bar, and officials of the various state departments; furnishes reference and research service for members of the General Court; exchanges materials and information with other states and the Council of State Governments; selects, and organizes books and related materials to further these services; maintains a numerical and subject record of all bills introduced in the legislature.

Reference and Loan Division

Under direction of Reference Librarian, provides a centralized service to assist state departments, libraries and citizens of New Hampshire in securing needed sources of information; maintains bibliographic and reference service for all libraries, arranges for interlibrary loans within the state, and refers highly specialized requests to larger libraries outside the state; secures, maintains and through the exercise of professional knowledge makes available a strong reference and loan collection emphasizing scholarly, specialized and technical works covering all fields of interest. These resources include books, periodicals, newspapers, recordings, pamphlets, U. S. documents and publications of other states. There is a comprehensive collection of materials relating to New Hampshire. A union catalog of the nonfiction holdings of the larger libraries of the state is maintained.

Administration Division

Under direction of Clerk Stenographer IV, maintains a record of all personnel and accounts; processes all orders for supplies and equipment; maintains records of all motor vehicles; maintains correspondence files; keeps an inventory of equipment and supplies; certifies to the completeness and accuracy of all manifests and vouchers pertaining to the use and status of appropriated and other funds; supplies secretarial and administrative assistance to the State Librarian, Assistant State Librarian and Divisions; assembles and compiles statistical data about public libraries; maintains mailing lists and records of public library personnel and services; prepares bulk mailing; keeps records and collects payment for lost and damaged books.

Technical Processes Division

Under direction of Catalog Librarian, orders and receives all publications including U. S. and state documents acquired for the library's collections; maintains a record of all book orders and expenditures; classifies and catalogs all items, except law and legislative reference materials, for the appropriate divisions; prepares all materials for use including legal materials; withdraws outdated materials and those no longer appropriate to the functioning of the library; maintains the official, public, and union catalogs. Prepares all materials for binding, microfilm or other form of preservation; makes minor repairs on damaged materials; keeps an inventory of the collections; prepares the checklist of official N. H. publications; orders all publications for the various state departments; administers a program of centralized cataloging of books for local public libraries.

Extension and Library Development Division

Under Director of Extension and Library Development, stimulates, encourages, and assists in the development and improvement of local public library services through the Statewide Library Development Program (RSA 201-C). Through research, statewide and regional planning, and training, promotes understanding and enthusiasm for the principles of good library service among trustees, librarians, and the general public. Working with the District Advisory Councils, establishes qualifications for library service. Using a variety of techniques and materials, provides opportunities for trustees and librarians of Affiliated Libraries and Service Center Libraries to expand library services and resources. Prepares and distributes various printed materials concerning libraries. Carries out in-service training programs for local personnel. Emphasizes the value of cooperative programs as a vehicle for improved service. Selects books and films which will supplement local library resources. Makes available to local libraries by means of regularly-scheduled visits, supplementary collections of currently useful books and other materials.

Verifies data contained in requests for grants-in-aid; supervises distribution and expenditure of such grants which are approved.

Institutional Library Division

Under direction of Institutional Library Consultant, stimulates encourages, and assists in the development and improvement of state institutional library services through Title IV A of LSCA. Through research, personal contact, and training, promotes understanding and enthusiasm for good library service among institutional staff and inmates. Conducts in-service training for institutional library staffs, assists in promoting good library techniques, advises on selection of library materials. Has as its goal the attainment of national standards of library service to both residents and staffs of state institutions.

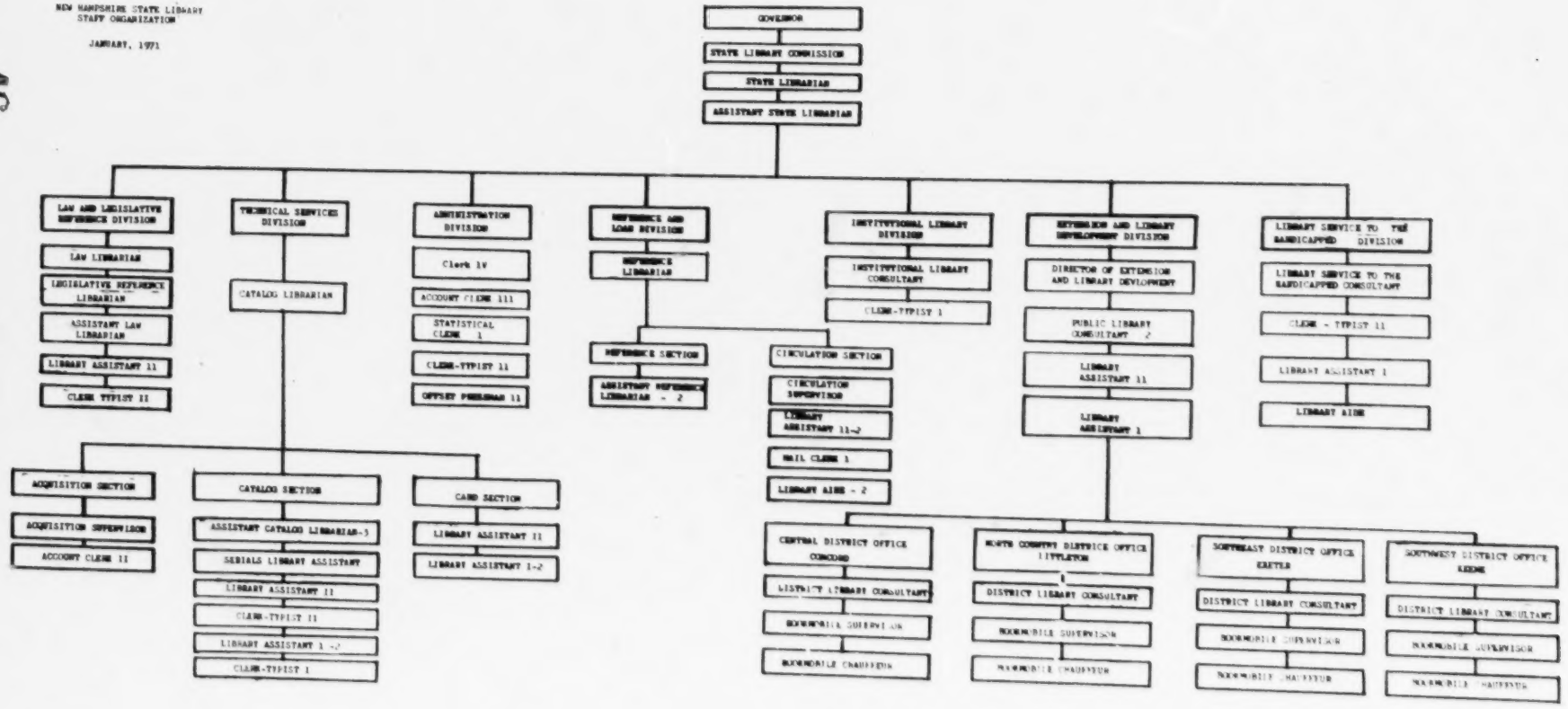
Division of Library Service to the Handicapped

Under direction of Consultant for Library Service to the Handicapped, stimulates, encourages, and assists in the development and improvement of library services to the handicapped in the state. This term includes all persons not able to use conventional printed materials, i.e., blind, partially sighted, physically handicapped. Develops, maintains and services a special collection of materials for the handicapped, such as talking books, Braille books, tapes, large-print publications, etc. Also supplies equipment such as mechanical page-turners to those in need. Selects all materials for such a collection. Advises local libraries in methods of publicizing and using the collection, and does general public relations needed to make the general public aware of the service.

CHART 2.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY
STAFF ORGANIZATION

JANUARY, 1971



CHAPTER V

IDENTIFICATION OF PRESENT AND PROJECTED NEEDS

I. Statewide Library Development

In 1970 all but 5,914 or .8% of New Hampshire's 737,681 residents had public library services available locally. At present 189 of the 231 public libraries in the State are participating in the Statewide Library Development Program. To strengthen public library service statewide all public libraries in the State should participate. There is also a need to evaluate the services under the program to determine strengths and weaknesses and future directions in such areas as: broadening the organizational pattern to include all types of libraries eligible for affiliation; requiring accreditation of libraries; developing a standardized plan for service center services and accountability requirements; and centralized technical processing services.

The State Library presently provides consultant services by professionally-trained librarians to local libraries. These librarian-consultants are presently generalists whose advice and guidance are sought and appreciated by the smaller public libraries. There is a lack of specialist consultants to work with the larger public libraries and with other types of libraries. This need was also recognized by the Governor's Committee for Better Libraries in 1961.

There is a need to evaluate present bookmobile services and to determine whether and where they are providing services according to the original intent of supporting small libraries by providing materials while the libraries built their collections locally.

There is a need to provide services to the areas of the State designated as urban and rural areas with high concentrations of low income families and otherwise disadvantaged persons and to devise action programs to provide services where they do not now exist. (See Chapter II and Appendix A.)

II. State Financial Support of Libraries

Under the Statewide Library Development Program, enacted into law by the General Court in 1963, every library participating in the Program is entitled to receive an annual grant-in-aid to improve its book resources. The smaller libraries, known as Affiliated Libraries, are eligible to receive up to $500. annually on a dollar-for-dollar matching basis. The larger libraries, known as Service Center Libraries, are eligible to receive, on the same matching basis, annual grants ranging from $2,500. to $10,000. depending on the population of the municipality. The purpose of this grant-in-aid program is twofold:

(1) to ensure that local libraries will maintain a basic reference collection sufficient to meet the most common needs of the community; (2) to reimburse the larger public libraries for making their services and resources

available to citizens of the area needing more than can be found locally. Under the Program all participating libraries must honor the New Hampshire Statewide Library Card, which means that any citizen who is a registered borrower in good standing at any participating library can use this card at any other participating library. These grants are designed to reimburse local taxpayers for making local library facilities open to all citizens. To the present time legislative appropriations for the grant-in-aid program have made it possible to award only about 20% of the funds authorized; at the immediate present no State funds for grants are available. This lack of full funding seriously endangers the entire philosophy upon which the Statewide Library Development Program is based. At the present time, for example, three of the largest and strongest city libraries have withdrawn from the Program rather than accept the Statewide Library Card without the accompanying grant-in-aid. Actual experience with the Card may well force others to do likewise.

III. Statewide Library Resources

In 1970 public and college libraries in New Hampshire reported owning collections which totaled more than six million volumes. Of these holdings 2.6 million were in public libraries and the remainder in academic and state libraries. The largest book collection in the State is at Dartmouth College, with the State Library and the University of New Hampshire second and third in size. Only three public libraries had more than 100,000 volumes in 1970. These six libraries own nearly one half of the books in the State. The remaining libraries with smaller collections obviously have a high level of duplication with the result that the breadth and depth of publications needed by a modern society are lacking. There is a great need for the development of a formal statewide program which would eliminate unnecessary duplication and make possible wider acquisition of needed materials.

All libraries have specific responsibilities to their patrons which must be met but most libraries are finding that even those which can grow at a reasonable rate, cannot keep up with the increased pace of discovery of new knowledge and the resulting volume of publishing.

The State Library historically has served as the central reference resource for all the libraries of the State. Recent years have shown rapidly-increasing awareness and use of this program by public, academic, school, and special libraries - all of whom turn to the State Library for materials too specialized for local collections. This is one of the State Library's most essential and popular functions, and one which is keeping up with demand only with great difficulty. Lack of sufficient new books and other library materials is making it increasingly difficult to meet demands. Out of a total annual publication in this country of 40,000 new titles, the State Library is able to add only about 8,000 titles. If the expenditures for the Law Library Division are deducted as a specialized service of little significance beyond a limited clientele, the State Library's book budget is less than that of some of the city libraries, considerably less than that of the two State Colleges, and shockingly less than that of the University. All of these libraries turn to the State Library for

assistance. Furthermore, there is nowhere in the State a significant public collection of library materials on business and technology. Such a collection should be available, and would be of great assistance in promoting the growth of the State's economy.

Rare books and many older publications relating to New Hampshire are found in many local libraries and the New Hampshire State Library. Over the years much valuable material, unrecognized as such, has been indiscriminately discarded or allowed to be ravaged through mistreatment or neglect. There is a need that these valuable materials be identified, that a record be made of them, and that their preservation be ensured. It is suggested that some public libraries would like the availability of a central depository for such material, and would like advice on the identification, value, and proper handling of rare volumes.

There are several well-developed school, college and university media centers throughout the State and public library interest in building non-print collections is increasing. There is a need for centralized information on these collections, their location and extent of holdings, and possible cooperative arrangements in their acquisition and use need to be investigated.

Since 1957 the State Library, in cooperation with the Maine State Library and the Vermont Department of Libraries, has operated the North Country Libraries Film Cooperative. This consists of a collection of films especially selected for use in public libraries, and the growth in its use has been spectacular. The result is that the three state library agencies are finding it more and more difficult to meet the demands because of the limited size of the film collection. It is also true that the original, rather informal arrangements for handling, ordering, booking, and repairing the films is proving inadequate for the increasing demands for service.

Possible cooperative arrangements with departments of education toward funding, increasing collections and serving schools as well as public libraries need to be investigated.

IV. Personnel and Library Education

At the present time the State Library has a professional staff of twenty; to meet long-range needs and objectives toward providing significantly improved and expanded services would increase this staff by at least 70%. Of the 231 local public libraries only 13 employ professionally-trained librarians. The remaining public libraries are operated by community librarians dependent on the State Library for training. There are three needs apparent:

(1) Providing the means of educating more professionally-trained librarians for service in the public libraries of all communities of 10,000 population or more, plus the State Library; (2) providing formal courses and workshops to better train the many community librarians in the State; and, (3) providing opportunities for continuing education for the professional librarians in the State. Quality library service on all levels is only possible with well-trained

and educated personnel.

At present, certification of librarians is one a voluntary basis, and is done on application of the individual. Requirements for qualification for affiliation with the Statewide Library Development Program is in a sense a regulatory system of certification for both librarians and libraries. However, many librarians are able to take only those courses in Public Library Techniques which are offered as extension courses, and so do not complete the program. Also, there is a great rate of turnover of librarians in local libraries.

The lack of any required qualifications for librarians in the small public libraries of the State is responsible for the great disparity in library services available in the small communities. Libraries affiliated with the SLDP are gradually overcoming this handicap, as new librarians are appointed, since the incoming librarian is required to take the courses in Public Library Techniques. The librarians of the unaffiliated libraries are not affected by these requirements. These needs apply also to the large public libraries in the State.

Statewide, there is a multitude of job titles in the field of librarianship. Among those positions which require training there is no standardized system of position classification or requirements, nor schedule of recommended compensation for meeting the training requirements at the various levels which do exist. In-service training programs within the State are practically nonexistent. With the development of training programs such as the Public Library Techniques Program and, recently, the Library Technical Aides program which offers an Associate of Arts degree upon its two-year completion with opportunity to continue toward a Bachelor of Arts degree, a problem has arisen in many local libraries as to equitable placement and compensation. Guideline recommendations are lacking. There is a tremendous need that a career ladder complete with job classifications, training requirements, and recommended compensations, be developed. This should also provide for trainee programs at various levels.

V. Library Services to Institutions

Under the LSCA as amended, "Library services for the institutionalized" means the provision of library services to inmates, patients or residents of penal institutions, reformatories, residential training schools, orphanages, residential schools for handicapped persons, and other general or special institutions or hospitals operated or substantially supported by the State of New Hampshire.

State Library Services to the Institutionalized have made excellent progress toward fulfilling many of the needs cited in the Arthur D. Little Report of September, 1967.

The Division regularly serves six State institutions, all of which have arranged for some library facilities and/or staff. Five consistently use the

bookmobile service. The Division provides workshop training of institutional staffs. While considerable progress has been made in improving physical facilities, personnel, resources, and services at these institutions, much remains to be done. It is unfortunate that these programs cannot legally be extended at this time to include such government institutions as county jails and county homes, and private institutions such as the Spaulding Youth Center. The program has been limited to aiding the library programs for residents, with little or no effort to assist the staffs in their specialized library needs. In some states, the State Library has legal responsibility for operating all library services in state institutions; in New Hampshire the State Library only administers federal funds to improve library services in them.

Needs:

(1) The services should be made available to ALL social assistance institutions, (county homes, hospitals, nursing homes, etc.) whether such institutions are funded by state, local government or private agencies.

(2) A survey of this unserved population is required in the first year.

(3) Many institutions could arrange space (as the six now served have done) and some staffing of a library. The State Library would need to provide considerable training and consultant service, both to the institution and to public libraries of the area.

(4) Funds should be budgeted in each institution, regardless of size or population, for materials for both residents and professionals, with additional materials available through:

a) interlibrary loan

b) bookmobile, or some form of delivery

VI. Library Services to the Handicapped

Under the Library Services and Construction Act, as amended, "Library services for the physically handicapped" means the providing of library services, through public or other nonprofit libraries, agencies, or organizations, to physically handicapped persons (including the blind and visually handicapped) certified by competent authority as unable to read or use conventional printed materials as a result of physical limitations.

Services now available are a centralized library of books on record, tape and tape cassette delivered by free mail to any eligible person in the State; a machine distribution agency; a volunteer register of available narrators; a copying program from tape to tape cassette or reverse; an occasional newsletter; displays and consultant services on request.

Over 6,000 New Hampshire residents are eligible for library services for the handicapped. These figures include persons with the following disabilities:

Blindness		1,500
Visually handicapped		2,000
Victims of crippling diseases		2,500
Other		50
	TOTAL	6,050

Persons needing these services are, necessarily, unable to use regular library service and/or material. Their confinement, as well as the circumstances causing that confinement, intensifies their need. Reports of National Accreditation Council for Agencies Serving the Blind and Visually Handicapped indicate cost per confined person may be as much as five to seven times that of the walk-in-library patron, yet cost per circulation is relatively low, since that person has more free time. Each person is a member of our statewide library community.

The first full year of State Library Services to the Handicapped greatly increased the number of persons served individually and through health care institutions and schools. At present, most individual handicapped receive materials by mail upon direct request to the Division of the Handicapped. Such persons could often be located by a local library staff. Therefore, it is logical to arrange service for them through request from local libraries; public, school, industrial or other. Defined needs are:

(1) Services to the handicapped should be available to ALL disabled persons, regardless of age, or period of reading disability.

(2) Equipment to use other materials than books needs to be made available locally. Repositories at Service Centers would place both equipment and materials nearer the source of need, with an inventory of all equipment, and its location, filed with the State Library Service to the Handicapped. Training for the use of equipment would be necessary for key people, who might also deliver such equipment and instruct the user. Talking books, tapes, and such materials could be delivered by mail if the handicapped were homebound, by library visit, if not.

(3) Such an outreach program would require pertinent user's training for, and consultant service to, librarians.

(4) A concentrated public information program should accompany such training with continuing news items in BOOKS AND LIBRARIES for information and for use with patrons.

(5) A pilot project among contiguous libraries to demonstrate such a service program could be evaluated for techniques applicable on a statewide basis.

VII. Public Library Construction

With the recent removal of the Supreme Court and the Law Library Division to new quarters and the subsequent renovation of the State Library building, facilities for services are presently adequate. However, there will be a future need for space for more books, and in addition, the approval of any substantial portion of the programs contained in this document will place added burdens on the building.

Most communities in this State have public library buildings. Also, most of these buildings are old-fashioned or inadequate in size. Some federal funds have been available since 1965 to assist 22 local communities in such construction projects as new libraries, renovations and additions. Some states supplement this federal money with state funds. In actual fact, federal funds have not proven an adequate incentive for most communities in this State which badly need improved public library facilities.

VIII. Interlibrary Cooperation

With the vast increase in demand for information of all kinds which has become evident in recent years, libraries have assumed great importance as repositories of information. It is no longer possible for a local library with a small collection, or for that matter any library, to meet all the needs of the citizenry without help from other libraries.

The interlibrary loan system.

The State Library has for many years served as the center for interlibrary loan activity in the State. In this way, through the cooperation of all libraries, especially public and academic, all the resources of the State are available to any citizen through his own local library. The State Library maintains a Union Card Catalog of the nonfiction holdings of 40 large public and academic libraries. It also has an extensive collection of bibliographic resources which enables the staff to quickly identify and locate materials to be found at other locations in the country. All requests for interlibrary loan are sent to the State Library for verification and then forwarded to the library holding the requested material. At the present time most such requests are received by mail, although thirteen libraries now have a teletype connection with the State Library.

The needs in this area of interlibrary loan are several: (1) More staff to handle interlibrary loan requests and maintenance of the Union Catalog; (2) Larger collection of bibliographic materials; (3) More rapid communication of requests by telephone and/or teletype; (4) Truck delivery service of materials being loaned; and (5) Possible conversion of the present Union Catalog to some automated retrieval system.

Intertype library cooperation.

There is a good history of cooperation between the State Library, the statewide program of public library development, and the academic libraries. However, the school library role in statewide coordination of library activities needs study and recommendations for improvements.

CRITERIA

There will be several criteria for determining the adequacy of public library services to geographical areas. First will be membership by all public libraries in the Statewide Library Development Program, as outlined in LIBRARIES ARE FOR PEOPLE, the 1963 report of the Governor's Committee for Better Libraries, and as enacted into law in that same year in Chapter 201-C of the New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated. Not only membership, but full implementation and financing of all aspects of the Statewide Library Development Program will be required in order to achieve adequate public library service to all areas. This Program is based on three principles: (1) Every citizen of N.H., no matter where he lives, is entitled to good library service; (2) Each local library should retain control of its own affairs, be free to decide what it can do for itself at the local level, and undertake self-improvement programs before asking for state aid; and (3) Any immediate library development program with state assistance should come in the form of expansion of the services already in operation.

Minimum qualifications necessary to qualify for membership in the Statewide Library Development Program have been established by the four District Advisory Councils and accepted by the State Library Commission. Among other qualifications is the acceptance of the N.H. Statewide Library Card, effective July 1, 1970.

Certain services will continue to be available to non-member libraries, such as bookmobile service, central reference and loan, films, and publications. However, only member libraries will be eligible to receive such services as grants-in-aid, centralized book cataloging, book selection meetings, consultant services, special project grants, etc.

The entire Statewide Library Development Program was adopted as a criterion for adequate public library service by the Commission on April 9, 1964.

Special Criteria for Award of Grants for Special Projects.

Priority will be given projects for the improvement of library services to the disadvantaged, the institutionalized, and the handicapped. Selection of projects will be based on: (1) Evidence of need; (2) Inadequacy of present service; (3) Readiness to initiate project; (4) Sound budgeting; and (5) Significance of the project to the State as a whole.

Criteria for Determining Adequacy of Services to The Disadvantaged, Institutionalized, and Handicapped.

The criteria for determining the adequacy of public library service will be the achievement by the Statewide Library Development Program of the standards outlined in the American Library Association publication MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS, 1966, issued in 1967. The

Program is one statewide system of libraries.

The principle aim toward improving services to the handicapped and institutionalized will be to achieve quality library service as recommended in the 1967 report A PLAN FOR LIBRARY COOPERATION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, carried out by Arthur D. Little, Inc. The criteria for determining the adequacy of programs in institutional libraries will be the published standards; such programs will be judged inadequate until the minimum standards for institutional libraries have been met. Such sources of standards would include: (1) MANUAL OF CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS, American Correctional Association; (2) STANDARDS FOR LIBRARY FUNCTIONS AT THE STATE LEVEL, American Library Association; (3) INSTITUTIONS SERVING DELINQUENT CHILDREN, GUIDES AND GOALS, HEW; (4) STANDARDS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES IN HEALTH CARE INSTITUTIONS, American Library Association; (5) STANDARDS FOR RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED, American Library Association (See AHIL Quarterly, Spring 1971). Improvement of library services to the handicapped will be based on the need to identify and serve the greatest possible proportion of these potential readers, as recommended in STANDARDS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES FOR THE BLIND & VISUALLY HANDICAPPED, American Library Association.

Identification of Disadvantaged Urban and Rural Areas.

After discussion with the State's Office of Economic Opportunity, the criterion for determining urban and rural areas with a high concentration of low-income families will be A STUDY TO IDENTIFY LOW INCOME AREAS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE: BACKGROUND DATA. This was published in June, 1965 by the Dept. of Resource Economics of the University of New Hampshire as Research Bulletin No. 36. This document is now being up-dated, and the revised edition will be used as soon as available. Priority will be given to programs and services for these groups. According to this document 23.6% of urban families have incomes of less than $4,000. annually; the figure for rural non-farm families is 29.0%; for rural farm families, 41.8%. By county, the figure varies from a low of 22.9% to a high of 40.6% of the families, with a statewide average of 26.3%. The Program is designed to promote library services to these income groups throughout the State. Pending publication of the up-dated data, special attention will be paid to the Sullivan County area, with 32.1% of the families with less than $4,000. annual income, and Grafton County, where the figure is 34.3%.

PROGRAM COORDINATION

It is the policy of the New Hampshire State Library to stimulate, encourage and implement coordinative planning with all types of libraries, library interest organizations, government agencies, users and potential users, to meet the informational needs of New Hampshire citizens.

Procedures for effective coordination are discussed in Chapter VI.

CHAPTER VI

LONG-RANGE PROGRAM

OBJECTIVES AND PROCEDURES

Goal

The major goal of the long-range program is to assure that every citizen of New Hampshire, regardless of place of residence, will receive equally good library service.

Broad Objectives

To attain this ultimate goal the following broad objectives have been established. (Numerals in parentheses refer to relevant NEEDS STATEMENTS, Chapter V.)

A. To strengthen the existing system of libraries, in order to provide library service to every citizen in the State of New Hampshire. (I, VIII)

B. To promote communication and cooperation among New Hampshire libraries, both horizontally and vertically. (I, III, VIII)

C. To expand existing library services to reach every group and individual in the State of New Hampshire with increased print and non-print materials. (I,III,VIII)

D. To provide and make available library service to the unserved or inadequately served groups in New Hampshire. (I,IV,V,VI)

E. To develop a concept of planning for individual libraries and groups of libraries and to develop a means to continually assess progress on all plans. (I,III,IV)

F. To increase the client/consumer and community involvement in library planning, development and expansion of library service, and to improve public awareness of libraries. (I,II,IV)

G. To provide necessary funding for the furthering of library objectives and quality library service to the people of New Hampshire. (II)

H. To provide the legal authority for the steps necessary to strengthen library service. (II,V,VII)

I. To avoid unnecessary duplication and through improved cooperation, bring better services to all classes of users. (III, VIII)

K. To provide and develop adequate personnel for all types of libraries at all levels in New Hampshire through a planned program. (IV)

L. To expand continuing education programs to improve the skills and knowledge of library personnel in New Hampshire. (IV)

M. To develop adequate physical facilities for library services. (II,VII)

N. To seek information on changing technologies and experience in related fields for application toward improved library service. (I,III,VIII)

O. To foster increasing cooperation among the state library agencies in the tri-state region (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont) and in the six-state New England region. (III,VIII)

Alternatives.

With these broad objectives established the following specific objectives and procedures were selected from a study of alternatives. They are arranged by priority within each category.

Specific Objectives and Procedures

(Letters in parentheses refer to relevant BROAD OBJECTIVES Statements)

Statewide library development.

Objectives.

To strengthen public library service statewide all public libraries in the State should participate in the Statewide Library Development Program. (A) There is also a need to evaluate the services under the program to determine strengths and weaknesses and future directions in such areas as:

(1) broadening the organizational pattern to include all types of libraries eligible for affiliation; (A,B)
(2) developing an accreditation process for public libraries; (A,E,H)
(3) developing a standardized plan for service center services and a method for the ongoing review and evaluation of these services; (A,B,E)
(4) providing additional consultant services of specialist librarians in audio-visual resources and equipment, programming for disadvantaged persons in rural and urban areas, interlibrary cooperation, and public relations; (A-F)
(5) evaluating present bookmobile services in consideration of supplanting it with a book delivery system; (C,D,E,H)
(6) cooperative agreements among libraries subregionally to match school system patterns including such contractual arrangements as shared employment of personnel serving a group of local units. (B,E)
(7) exploration of application of new methods and technology to library development and awareness of developments relating to improved library services. (N)

Procedures.

1. Complete statistical survey of the comparative growth of public libraries under the SLDP, with the growth of non-affiliated libraries. The survey will include levels of the extent of participation (e.g., use of SLDP services, activity in the District Advisory Councils) in the program. (FY 73)

2. Complete studies of present consultant and bookmobile services and needs. (FY 73)

3. Develop additional programs and expand successful ongoing programs for the disadvantaged through special grants to libraries for local and regional projects. (FY 73)

4. Service Centers: Develop standardized procedures and accountability for services of Service Center Libraries. (FY 73)

5. Develop planning at the State level by the State Library Commission and the State Board of Education for cooperation between the two agencies, particularly in regard to public library-school library coordination. (FY 73)

6. Investigate, report and maintain a leadership role in the implications of cable television for library services. (FY 73)

7. Establish a statewide program for public relations under the direction of a full time public relations specialist at the State Library. (FY 76)

8. Technical processing: investigate comparative costs and benefits concerning NELINET services/and conduct feasibility study by an outside consultant experienced in commercial and library applications of possible use of technological developments that may be taken advantage of in New Hampshire libraries. (FY 76)

9. Add three specialist consultants. (FY 76)

State financial support of libraries.

Objectives.

To obtain full funding of the annual grant-in-aid program to all Affiliated and Service Center Libraries participating in the Statewide Library Development Program. (G)

In order to obtain this objective the following action and/or considerations have been proposed:

(1) to conduct a study of the grant-in-aid program in terms of possible alternatives which might suggest changes in legislation for their implementation; (G,H)
(2) to focus on projects or demonstrations locally based serving unreached populations or areas or demonstrating effective programs of interlibrary cooperation; (F,G)
(3) to develop an action program of promoting full funding as provided by present law at the local, regional and state level, the responsibility of such a program possibly to be carried on by the New Hampshire Library Council; (F,G)
(4) to consider the possibilities of legislative change which would mandate State accreditation of libraries prerequisite to obtaining tax support at any level - local, state or federal. (H)

Procedures.

1. Develop an action program toward the full funding of the annual grant-in-aid program to all Affiliated and Service Center Libraries participating in the Statewide Library Development Program. At present 189 of the 231 libraries are participating. Most of the remainder would participate if assured of their full grant-in-aid annually. (FY 74)

Statewide library resources.

Objectives.

In order to obtain the objective of developing and making available comprehensive collections of print and non-print materials statewide, the following proposals are made:

(1) to plan for and agree to the acquisition of materials by the large libraries to develop a comprehensive subject coverage of library resources statewide, and to encourage acceptance of specific subject areas for building indepth resources based on existing strengths; (A,B,E,J)
(2) to strengthen and enlarge the State Library Reference collections and to increase the service staff; (A,J)
(3) to identify and make known the New Hampshire collections in private and public libraries throughout the State, and to identify and ensure the preservation of rare books, consideration to be given to a central depository for valuable items (without change of ownership); (B,J)
(4) to identify media centers and holdings and investigate cooperative arrangements toward making non-print resources more widely available; (A,B,J)
(5) to establish cooperatively one central agency to handle all problems dealing with the film collection and its use, each state to share equally in the government and financing of such a center. (J)

Procedures.

1. Cooperative building of collections. (FY 73-FY 74)
A working committee representing the libraries with the largest book collections should review present policies and prepare a long-range plan for cooperative acquisition and sharing of books and related materials. The State Library should provide staff to assist in coordinating the work of the committee. The responsibilities of the committee would include:

To determine whether a cooperative acquisitions policy and program statewide is wanted.

To determine the location of existing strengths in subject areas (in libraries of all types).

To define the levels of purchase in subject specialization in each library.

To provide training in developing a wide area acquisitions policy.

To draft a comprehensive statement of policy and program for acquisitions statewide (or for a specific area and type of library).

To promote the concept of cooperative acquisition planning. To encourage acceptance of specific subject areas for building in-depth resources, assignments to be based on subject priorities as requested by each library.

2. New Hampshire State Library reference resources. (FY 74-FY 77)
Doubling the State Library's budget for books and other library materials, including the development of an indepth collection of business and technical books. (FY 77) Increasing the reference (2 professionals) and clerical staff (1) to service the central collection. (FY 74) At the present time only devoted efforts by the existing staff enables the State Library to maintain its services.

3. Rare Books and New Hampshiriana. (FY 75)
Provide Specialists to advise on locating and identifying and proper handling of rare volumes and New Hampshiriana. Establish central locator file at State Library.

Consideration should be given to a central depository for valuable items (without change of property) to ensure their preservation.

4. Film Library. (FY 77)
Complete detailed feasibility study of the proposal that Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont cooperatively establish one central agency to handle all problems dealing with the film collection and its use. Each state would share equally in the government and financing of such a center.

Personnel and library education.

Objectives.

Toward the objective of encouraging continual and total staff development at all levels, it is proposed: (K,L)

(1) to continue the training of local library personnel in the Public Library Techniques Program and to expand the program to include more course offerings as extension courses, accommodating 200 students annually; (K,L)
(2) to encourage continuation of the Library Technical Aides associate degree program at the Merrimack Valley Branch of the University of New Hampshire, and to promote the in-service training aspect of the program, accommodating 40 students annually; (K,L)
(3) to extend outreach leadership training for librarians statewide and regionally toward training them to develop programs providing library services to groups not now reached, utilizing 20 outreach trainees; (C,D,E,F,K,L)
(4) to institute programs in collaboration with college and university departments toward the continuing education of persons holding a professional library school degree; (K,L)
(5) to recommend the establishment of mandatory certification regulations for positions in publicly supported libraries; (K)
(6) to develop a career ladder with job classifications, descriptions and recommended compensations for each level; (K)
(7) to encourage in-state training of school librarians. (K,L)

Procedures.

1. Career ladder. (FY 74)
In conjunction with the Merrimack Valley Branch of the University of New Hampshire which as of September 1971 inaugurated the A. A. degree program for Library Technical Aides and, as a result, became perceptive to the necessity for a career ladder, and which it has since worked on, the development of a career ladder should be formulated for recommendations with first priority status.

2. Certification of librarians. (FY 77)
Librarians render a professional service which must be kept at a high level. The public should be protected against unqualified personnel seeking to provide these services. Whenever public funds support any aspect of library service, certified staff should be required in order to ensure effective use of the money. Provisional certification may be granted for partially trained staff members, but only when full certification is planned within a few years. Certification of professional library personnel should be mandatory. A program of certification should be developed for eventual enabling legislation to make it effective.

3. Education and training. (FY 77)

In order to supply more professionally-trained librarians, the State Library should be in the position to offer full scholarships to two persons annually to attend an American Library Association-accredited graduate library school. Upon graduation these people will be fully-prepared to fill professional positions in the State, and would, in fact, be required to return to the State for employment for a certain minimum length of time. Many other state libraries already offer such a program, and it would ensure that the State's larger public libraries would be capably managed. The community librarians of the State have already shown that, if properly trained, they are capable of providing quality service in the smaller towns. The existing program in "Public Library Techniques" should be expanded on an extension basis, and made available more often, and in more locations. Under the SLDP all new community librarians are required to take this program. Funds should be made available to compensate instructors, provide textbooks, and related expenses.

It is a well-known fact that professional personnel must continuously be exposed to new ideas and concepts if they are to remain current in their field. Funds should be provided so that practicing professional librarians in the State could attend such continuing education courses. Possibly the teaching staff of a library school such as that at Simmons College could teach such courses or seminars at a convenient site in the State.

Library services to institutions.

Objectives.

To obtain the objectives of providing improved and expanded library services for the institutionalized statewide, it is proposed: (C,D)

(1) to provide professionally-trained librarians at the New Hampshire Hospital, Laconia State School and Training Center, New Hampshire Industrial School, and the New Hampshire State Prison, and one librarian to serve both the Soldiers' Home and Glencliff; (K,L)
(2) to obtain increased funding in order to make the institutional library collections adequate both for residents and staffs; (G)
(3) to obtain State Library statutory responsibility for library service in state-supported institutions. (H)

Procedures.

1. Survey the institutionalized population as of 1972 - 1973 in: (FY 73)

(1) state-supported institutions (by type of institution)
(2) non-state-supported institutions (by type)
(3) the agencies statewide dealing with crime prevention, juvenile delinquency, drug and alcohol rehabilitation, child and family services, geriatric agencies, and other social agencies, for statistical projections. These surveys should include the following data toward defining existing needs:

(a) Institutionalized population in New Hampshire regardless of support base
(b) Categorization of the institutionalized (by type of institution and internally, by reason for institutionalization)
(c) Referrals to the social agencies in the preventative and rehabilitative services

(4) Analyze the survey data.

2. Continue to extend and improve the libraries in the six state-supported institutions. Continue the training workshops for personnel. (FY 73)

Recruit and train a corps of volunteers for institutional library service; this could be a tri-level corps of volunteer service: (1) volunteers in the preventative services; (2) volunteers working with the institutionalized; (3) volunteers in the rehabilitation services. (FY 74)

3. Coordinate these services with those programs in continuing education which are relevant, such as: (FY 75)

(1) referral to general continuing education programs; and

(2) training for librarians in action programs such as the Outreach Leadership Network.

4. Work through the New Hampshire Library Council and other groups toward: (FY 76)

   Obtaining State Library statutory responsibility for library service in state-supported institutions.

5. Continue the development of resources in terms of building cooperative subject collections. (FY 76)

6. A subregional plan, by the fifth year, could be developed whereby local service centers would bear major responsibility, and be compensated, for services to local institutions. (FY 77)

Library services to the handicapped.

Objectives.

To obtain the objectives of making the State's citizens aware of this service, of bringing the service as close as possible to the reader, to meet specific reader needs through supplemental services, and to encourage the participation of the readers in the improvement and expansion of this service, it is proposed: (A-F)

(1) to survey the librarians of the State to determine the feasibility of subregional service; (B,C)
(2) to develop a training program for librarians providing these services subregionally; (L)
(3) to develop a corps of volunteer narrators for recording books of special interest. (F)

Procedures.

The efficient implementation of these services is dependent upon an effective, library-to-library communication service.

1. Survey the librarians of the State to determine the feasibility of subregional service. Develop a draft program based on this survey, and discuss it with groups of librarians around the State. Librarians will be apprised of the known number of eligible readers in each community, the estimated space and staff requirements for adequate service based on the caliber of service now available, and will themselves be the major factor in determining the continuing services to be provided by the State Library.

   Feedback from these discussions, if positive, will be used to develop a revised plan incorporating the suggestions and recommendations of the State's librarians.

   At this point the readers will be made aware of the proposed change in service delivery. Their reactions and suggestions will be solicited with the goal of incorporating these into the program in order to create a system responsive to reader needs.

   The final plan, as developed by both librarians and readers and approved by the N. H. Advisory Council will be presented to the librarians. (FY 73)

2. With an agreed-upon subregional plan in hand, the State Library will sponsor a concentrated training program in advance of making the plan operative. This training program will follow lines developed during Year 1 planning, but is likely to include:

   Who are the eligible handicapped

How are they to be located
Dealing with people who are "different"
Finding, training, using volunteers
Self-evaluation and statistical reporting
Responsibility up and down LC -- State -- Local
Circulation and recordkeeping
What to do with the problem request

This program, although under the auspices of the State Library, will be conducted by specialists in each appropriate area. Whenever possible, these specialists will be from New Hampshire or neighboring states. We anticipate paying expenses and a small fee for each specialist, but we do not anticipate payment to the librarians attending.

During this training year the State Library will continue to provide full service to all eligible readers in the State, to publicize the program through presentations at organizations, and to explore the availability of non-tax funds for publicity purposes. (FY 74)

3. The plan developed in #1 will be made operable on a trial basis. Participating libraries will be expected to keep uniform statistics as approved by the Advisory Council. The program will be evaluated regularly, and such changes as may be found necessary will be presented to the participating librarians.

It is anticipated that the State Library will provide backup service to readers, leaving the various participating libraries to handle current materials. The consultant will be on call for troubleshooting. (FY 75)

4. Assuming that #3's trial run is a success, the eligible handicapped of New Hampshire will now have a library service close to home and responsive to their needs. At this point the interests of the State Library will shift away from direct service to readers toward

backup and consultive service to participating libraries
public relations and publicity
developing a volunteer corps
developing non-tax sources of matching funds
collection development in accordance with readers' needs

This last area will involve contacting readers, and for this purpose local volunteers will have to be recruited and trained. Assuming continuation of Federal programs for the aging, the State Library Consultant will contact the State Council on Aging in order to develop a substantial area of cooperation and make maximum use of the social skills of retired citizens.

The information elicited from readers will be translated into an active program for recording books of special interest to our handicapped citi-

zens. This, in turn, will require the auditioning and training of volunteer narrators and the active solicitation of copyright permissions.

At this same time it might prove reasonable to take careful look at Large Print - its readers, their needs. Since Year 4 will be 1975, however, it's likely that someone else would have done this during the intervening years. (FY 76)

5. If the subregional plan continues to meet reader needs and library requirements, the State Library at this point will be providing indepth backup through the distribution and storage of older material and volunteer-narrated material. It will most likely be serving as clearinghouse for communications beyond the State's boundaries. Any additional funds raised will consistently be used for improving services to readers. Some areas in which such funds might be expended are:

special project grants to participating libraries
high speed duplicating equipment
contracts with commercial or non-profit organizations for specific materials or services
necessary contributions to interstate library compacts

At the same time, the State Library will continue consultive service, public relations, and publicity services, collection development and fund raising.

During this year we will explore the possibility of making the volunteer corps independent and self-managing. (FY 77)

Interlibrary cooperation.

Objectives.

To reach the objective of improved information network services, it is proposed: (B,O)

(1) to provide more State Library staff to handle interlibrary loan requests and maintenance of the Union Catalog; (see page 52, no. 2)
(2) to provide a larger collection of bibliographic materials; (see page 52, no. 2)
(3) to effect more rapid communication of requests by telephone and/or teletype; (on-going)
(4) to provide truck delivery service of materials being loaned; (on-going feasibility study)
(5) to investigate possible conversion of the present Union Catalog to some automated retrieval system; (see page 48, no. 8)
(6) to investigate procedures and methods of intertype cooperation toward the coordination of the school library operations with the information network statewide. (see pages 62-63, nos. 6-7)
(7) to seek further areas of possible cooperation with Maine and Vermont and to investigate their feasibility.

Procedures.

1. Develop planning at the State level by the State Library Commission and State Board of Education toward effecting public library-school library coordination. Staff committees of the Department of Education and the State Library to develop concise agenda of substantive matters, proposals for cooperation, for presentation to the two Boards. (FY 73)

2. Intertype library cooperation.
Using the project MILC as exemplary, establish programs in other areas and statewide toward the cooperative and coordinative development of intertype library services. (FY 75)

3. The Interlibrary Loan System.
It is necessary to provide more: staff, resources, rapid communication, rapid delivery of materials. (FY 75)

4. Investigate sharing of costs of teletype installations, half by the individual library and half by the State. (FY 75)

5. Conversion of the Union Catalog to an automated system, feasibility study by outside consultant. (FY 76)

6. Study the feasibility of further tri-state cooperative program development in: a. centralizing the film agency
b. centralized card services

c. union list of library science collections
d. shared consultant services (trustees, planning and evaluation)

Physical facilities.

Objectives.

To reach the objective of providing needed space and building facilities to accommodate programs of adequate library service, it is proposed: (M)

(1) to provide needed space at the State Library to enable it to provide improved services statewide; (A,C,M)
(2) to effect legislation to provide a State program to partially underwrite the cost of local public library construction, renovation, and/or additions. (H,M)

Procedures.

1. Continue under the present procedure for Title II grants to public libraries for construction, renovation and/or addition projects. (FY 73)

State Library services to government.

Objective.

To provide adequate resources and services to meet the informational needs of State agencies. (C, D)

Procedures.

1. The State Library add to its staff a state government liaison librarian to work with administrative agencies. His duties would include the following: (FY 74)

   Development and administration of the "Current Awareness System" (see below).

   Working closely with library coordinators appointed by each department.

   Development of closer relationships between the State Library and departmental libraries.

   Development of procedures to utilize the expertise of the various departments in building the collection of the State Library.

   Promoting use of the State Library's resources and services by local government agencies.

2. The State Library provide, as soon as possible, a comprehensive literature alerting system ("Current Awareness System") for state agencies. This would give state officials information, probably at monthly intervals, of new book acquisitions and periodical articles in their fields of interest. (FY 73)

3. The State Library place emphasis on collection materials in areas of particular interest to state agencies. (FY 73)

4. Annotated lists of publications of interest to local government officials be prepared for inclusion in the N. H. Municipal Association's monthly periodical New Hampshire Town and City. Local librarians should be urged to call the attention of local officials to the resources of their local libraries and the State Library. (FY 74)

5. A microfilming service be provided for state records. The State Library should investigate this matter in conjunction with the Records Management and Archives Division and other appropriate state officials. (FY 77)

6. The State Board of Education and the State Library Commission schedule

a joint meeting or meetings to consider proposals for cooperation between the two agencies. (FY 73)

7. Staff committees of the Department of Education and the State Library develop concise agenda of substantive matters, particularly in regard to public library - school library coordination, for presentation to the two boards. We recommend that such committees should be immediately appointed. (FY 73)

8. The State Library cooperate with the Department of Education in establishing and administering a collection of printed and audio-visual materials to serve education personnel of the state. (FY 75)

9. As a long-range objective, the legislative indexing work now done by the State Library be taken over by another agency financed within the budget of the legislative branch. The Law Library should continue to do the subject indexing, as now required by law, until some other office is ready to take it over. (FY 77)

10. A union list of state department book and periodical holdings would be desirable. It could perhaps be added to the statewide Union Catalog now maintained by the State Library. (FY 77)

11. The Law Librarian investigate again, in consultation with the N. H. Bar Association and justices of the Supreme and Superior Courts, what the State Library could do to improve statewide law library service. (FY 74)

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION

General Information - Objectives - Policies

The purpose of P. L. 91-600 (Library Services and Construction Act) as amended is to promote the further extension by the several States of public library services to areas without such services or with inadequate services; and to provide federal assistance in public library services and construction programs without interfering with State and/or local initiative and responsibility in the conduct of public library services.

The administration and supervision of a State Plan for Title II - Public Library Construction is placed by both federal and state statutes with the State Library Commission through its administrative agency, the State Library.

The policies, plans, and regulations for apportioning this Federal Aid have been developed on the basis of:

1. An awareness of national developments and professional opinion in the library field.

2. A careful study of this state's local public library building needs.

3. A consideration of other salient factors relating to public libraries making application for participation in this grant program - such factors as potential growth, service to outlying areas, annual operating budgets, collections of books and related materials, number and quality of staff, etc.

4. The complementing, supplementing, and further development of the Statewide Library Development Program.

Definitions

The following definitions are taken directly from the federal regulations governing the administration of the Library Services and Construction Act.

a. "Public Library" means a library that serves all residents of a community, district, or region without discrimination and receives its financial support in whole or in part from public funds. Such term does not include libraries such as law, medical, school, and academic libraries, which are organized to serve a special clientele or purpose.

b. "Public library construction" means the construction of new public library buildings and the expansion, remodeling and alteration of existing buildings to be used as public libraries, and initial equipment of any such buildings, including architect's fees and the cost of the acquisition of land.

c. "Public library services" means library services which are provided by or on behalf of a public library except library services to a school.

d. "State agency" or "agency" means the State library administrative agency which is the official State agency charged by State law with the extension and development of public library services throughout the State.

e. "State plan for construction" or "plan for construction" means a State plan for the construction of public libraries developed by the state agency and submitted to the U. S. Commissioner of Education for approval under the Act.

f. "Supervision" means guidance by the State agency with authority necessary to assure the observance of the policies and methods of administration adopted by the State agency pursuant to the Act.

Financing

The state's federal share in fiscal 1972 (July 1, 1971 - June 30, 1972) for public library building construction should be $199,453. The federal share for New Hampshire is set at 52.62% to be matched or earned by 47.38% provided from state and/or local funds. There is no money available and specifically earmarked for State Aid for public library buildings. Therefore, all matching funds for federal construction grants will necessarily be local funds.

In order to spread the federal funds more widely to more areas and more communities, the general percentage formula for grants has been set at no more than 40% of a construction project from federal aid, the remainder to be matched from local funds.

The State Library Commission reserves the right to set a ceiling figure as the maximum federal grant to be allocated in any one year to any one municipality. This determination will be made annually and will depend upon the total number of local applications received and determined to be eligible for grants.

The local funds for library building projects used to match the federal aid may be acquired by appropriation, sale of bonds by the municipality, or gift monies from any source to the library in question. According to federal regulations - the local expenditures which are to be considered in computing the amount of federal participation in any construction project will be only those that are made from public funds.

Such public funds may include contributions from private organizations or individuals which are deposited in accordance with state and/or local law to the account of the political subdivision, or agency thereof, without such conditions or restrictions as would negate their character as public funds.

Priorities

The assignment of priorities is not a requirement in the LSCA. However, since the available federal funds in any one year will not be sufficient to cover all the public library construction needs, it seemed most appropriate and realistic to establish priorities for consideration of applications. Major concerns in the establishment of these priorities are:

1. The immediate and long-range needs of libraries of all sizes in both rural and urban areas.

2. The reaching out, insofar as possible, to all geographic areas of the State.

3. The possibility of attainment at the local level of reasonable and fair standards for local public library service.

4. The further development of the Statewide Library Development Program.

In line with the above-listed major concerns, annual allocation of federal aid funds for public library building construction will be approved according to the following priority schedule:

1st Libraries agreeing to participate in the Statewide Library Development Program as Service Centers and meeting the following minimum qualifications adopted by the State Library Commission on September 7, 1966, and amended August 13, 1968.

1. Any Service Center in a town with a population under 10,000 should conform to the hours required for the affiliated libraries in the appropriate population group.

2. Service Center libraries in cities over 10,000 population should be open at least 50 hours each week, including six days a week and at least four evenings a week. (Exceptions may be made for summer hours.)

2nd Libraries agreeing to participate in the Statewide Library Development Program as Service Centers and in the opinion of the State Library Commission able to provide service to the surrounding areas even though not meeting all of the minimum qualifications.

3rd Libraries agreeing to join the Statewide System as Affiliated Libraries. These libraries must meet minimum qualifications as adopted by the State Library Commission on September 7, 1966 and agree to work toward and consider requesting Service Center responsibilities.

4th Libraries agreeing to join the Statewide Library System as Affiliated Libraries and meeting minimum qualifications as adopted by the State Library Commission on September 7, 1966.

5th All other libraries agreeing to participate in the Statewide Library Development Program.

6th Other libraries not members of the Statewide Library Development Program, but whose building projects will contribute, in the judgment of the Commission, to achieving the goals of the Statewide Library Development Program.

Requirements or Conditions for Eligibility

In considering applications for federal grants for public library construction, the State Library Commission will first refer to the priority schedule noted above. To establish favorable consideration or eligibility for a federal grant, certain other conditions or requirements must be met by the local municipality and/or public library. These conditions or requirements are outlined below:

1. The public library whether an agency of local government or a privately organized institution with corporate status must have a regular annual source of operating income from public funds.

2. The submission of a carefully prepared statement and projection of the library's complete needs (space, personnel, book collection, etc.) for a 20-year period - which document proves conclusively that the present plant is not such as will permit present and future development of adequate public library services; and which also includes a reasonable assurance that the premises will be used as a public library facility for at least 20 years hence and that adequate service and support level will be maintained.

3. Construction planned on a strategically located and available site which is preferable already acquired.

4. Assurance of the necessary local financing of the total building project on a ratio of: local funds 60% - federal funds 40%. In the event a ceiling is set by the Commission in any given year on the maximum amount of any one grant and the ceiling figure does not constitute as much as 40% of the total cost of a particular building project, the balance for the project must be provided and financed locally.

5. The retaining of a registered architect. It is strongly recommended also that an experienced librarian-building planner acquainted with administrative and operating methods be retained to work with the architect in the early stages of planning.

6. A statement of agreement or commitment to bringing the library's

financing, staffing, book collection and hours of service up to reasonable standards as promptly as is feasible. In reviewing applications, the Commission will apply the widely recognized and accepted standards in PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE published by the A.L.A. in 1956 with the latest available Cost Supplement; and the INTERIM STANDARDS FOR SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARIES published by the A.L.A. - Public Library Association in 1962.

7. The completion of a contract or agreement with the State Library Commission which permits and provides for:

a. On-site supervision and inspection. Acceptance of state supervision of the locally administered project and a 100% on-site federal audit of combined local and federal expenditures.

b. Labor standards. Adherence by contractors and builders to provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act as amended (U.S.C. 276-276a-5), Contract Work Hours Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 327-333), and 29 CFR Part 3 (42 U.S.C. 2000 e note), and contract clauses required by 29 CFR 5.5 (a) and (c) (29 F.R. 100, 101, 13463).

c. Equal employment opportunity. All construction contracts exceeding $10,000 shall include the employment non-discrimination clause prescribed by section 203 of Executive Order No. 11246 of September 24, 1965 (42 U.S.C. 2000e note), and the State or local agency shall otherwise comply with the requirements of section 301 of said Executive Order.

d. Avoidance of flood hazards. In the planning of the construction of library facilities under the Act, the State or local agency shall, in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 11296 of August 10, 1966 (33 U.S.C. 701 note), and such rules and regulations as may be issued by the Department to carry out those provisions, evaluate flood hazards in connection with such library facilities, and, as far as practicable, avoid the uneconomic, hazardous, or unnecessary use of flood plains in connection with such construction.

e. Accessibility to handicapped persons. Except as otherwise provided for in the regulations issued by the Administrator of General Services (41 CFR Part 101-17) to implement Public Law 90-480 (42 U.S.C. ch. 51), all library facilities shall be designed, constructed, or altered with funds under the Act in accordance with the minimum standards contained in the "American Standard Specifications for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to, and Usable by, the Physically Handicapped, Number A117.1-1961,"

approved by the American Standards Association, Inc. (subsequently changed to United States of America Standards Institute). All library facilities using Federal funds shall display in a prominent place the "International Symbol of Access for the Handicapped".

f. Competitive bidding. All construction contracts shall be awarded to the lowest qualified bidder on the basis of open competitive bidding except that, if one or more items of construction specified in §130.43(b) are covered by an established alternative procedure consistent with State and local laws and regulations, which is approved by the State agency as designed to assure construction in an economical manner consistent with sound business practice, such alternative procedure may be followed.

g. Elaborate or extravagant design or materials. The projects will be undertaken in an economic manner and will not be elaborate or extravagant in design or materials.

h. Display of signs. The sites of all construction projects shall display a sign stating that Federal funds under the Library Services and Construction Act are being used for such construction. When specifications call for a plaque in the completed building indicating the date of completion and source of funds, funds under the Act shall be noted.

i. Compliance with National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 The State or local agency shall comply with whatever procedures may be established by the Department to implement section 102(2) (C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332 (2) (C).) and Executive Order No. 11514 (42 U.S.C. 4321 note). The State or local agency shall also comply with whatever policies and procedures are established by the Department to implement Executive Order No. 11288 (33 U.S.C. 406 note) with regard to the prevention of water pollution.

j. Interest in site. The State or local agency has or will have a fee simple title or such other estate or interest in the site, including access thereto, as is sufficient to assure undisturbed use and possession of the facilities for not less than the expected useful life of the facility.

k. Final drawings and specifications. The final working drawings and specifications will be submitted to the State agency for final approval before the project is placed

on the market for bidding.

l. Prompt construction. The construction approved pursuant to the project proposal will be undertaken promptly.

m. Fire and safety codes. In developing plans for public library facilities, the local and State codes with regard to fire and safety will be observed; and in situations where local and State codes do not apply, recognized codes shall be observed.

n. Progress reports. The local agency undertaking the construction will furnish progress reports and such other information relating to the proposed construction as the State agency may require.

o. Interest in completed facilities. Upon completion of the construction, title to the facilities will be in and retained by a public State or local agency. (20 U.S.C. 355a, 355b, 1232b; 33 U.S.C. 466 note, 701 note; 42 U.S.C. 2000 e note, 4151-4156, 4321-4347.)

8. The submission to the State Library for evaluation of a set of completed preliminary architectural drawings from which deductions may be made as to such factors as adherence to professionally acceptable space formulae and to efficient space arrangements based on a carefully prepared service and work program.

Other Information Governing the Administration of Title II of LSCA

No construction grant may be made to any municipality or public library planning a public library service or branch of a public library system from a public school building.

In general, federal loans under other programs made to local municipalities may qualify as local matching funds but federal grants do not qualify. If the municipality is receiving any other federal assistance for the public library service, it is important to note this on the application and to cite the legislation for the federal grant or loan program.

The LSCA does not permit the purchase of a building for renovation or remodeling for public library purposes.

Demolition may be figured as a legitimate part of construction costs if necessary to the public library building program.

Preliminary architects' fees made in advance of approval of a local building project are allowable provided they are incurred after the effective date of approval of the State Plan and for an approved local building project.

Every municipality or local public library, whose application for funds with respect to a project for construction of public library facilities is denied, will be given an opportunity for a fair hearing as follows:

a. Within thirty days of receipt of notice of such denial, the Applicant desiring a hearing shall submit its request therefore in writing to the Chairman, State Library Commission, care of the State Library, 20 Park Street, Concord, New Hampshire.

b. Within fifteen days of receipt of such request, the State Library Commission shall set a date, time and place for such hearing, and the Chairman shall notify the Applicant in writing thereof. Such date shall be no later than thirty days from the date of such notice to the Applicant. Hearings will normally be held in the State Library building or in some other building in Concord; but the Commission may, at the request of the Applicant, designate as the place of hearing some public building in the municipality of the Applicant.

c. At a hearing held under the provisions of this section the Applicant may be represented by counsel, and may present evidence and argument upon the application as originally filed and as it may have been amended. The technical rules of evidence shall not be applicable, and the Commission shall receive any evidence reasonably relevant to and probative of the matters in issue. The proceedings shall be recorded, either electronically or by a stenographer, as the Commission shall direct.

d. Upon conclusion of the hearing, the Commission shall, as soon as practicable and in any event within sixty days, render its report thereon. Such report shall include the Commission's findings of fact and rulings of law, and shall set forth the final determination of the Commission. An attested copy of such report shall be mailed forthwith to the Applicant.

Planning Procedures and Filing of Applications

The Commission has established the following timetable for receipt, review, and approval of federal construction grants:

Before September 1

Applicants for federal grants submit application, building program statement, preliminary plans, cost estimates, and construction timetable.

September 1 - October 15

Commission will review applications and announce provisional awards.

October 16 - November 14

Period reserved for submitting written requests for a fair hearing.

November 15 - December 16

Hearings held if requested.

December 17 - March 31

Commission will have in hand all final building plans, and firm local finance commitments, and will submit individual building projects to U.S. Office for approval.

April 1 or as soon thereafter as possible.

Final approval to applicants.

Within the limits of its staff and facilities, the State Library will assist applicants with the preparation of a complete statement on building needs and plans. Kits of pertinent information and materials will be assembled and distributed to all applicants.

Payments to applicants approved for grants will necessarily be made on an open schedule since payments of federal funds to states will be made in installments upon completion of various phases of the approved construction projects. The State Library will arrange for management checks on project progress by periodic on-site visits and conferences with the head librarian.

Final payment of 10% of the total federal grant will be withheld contingent upon a final audit report on the completed local project expenditures.

To avoid unnecessarily prolonged negotiations, the state agency will require firm agreements as to the date of the conclusion of building projects and will set a cut-off date for final payment of a grant.

All statements in this memorandum are subject to change or amendment to conform with additional directives or communications from the Library Services Branch of the U. S. Office of Education or may be changed or amended as prescribed by this Commission.

CHAPTER VIII

EVALUATION

It is the policy of the State Library to continually evaluate programs and activities

(1) to collect, organize, analyze and report information at regular intervals on all components of the statewide library program to aid in decision-making toward reaching stated goals;
(2) to ensure the effective expenditure of State and Federal funds;
(3) to involve individuals and organizations representative of all types of libraries, public and private agencies, and clients in the planning and evaluation process;
(4) to disseminate information to appropriate audiences at scheduled intervals.

The evaluation process employs accepted national published standards of measurement such as are listed in the criteria section (pages 44-45) and State standards as provided by RSA 201-C. (See Appendix B. Documents.)

Utilizing concepts of management by objectives and the CIPP Model of evaluation all components of the program statewide will be measured in terms of quantitative results at the end of each time period as provided for in each objective, cost analyses of results at the end of each time period as provided for in each objective, progress in relation to broad objectives at the end of each time period provided for in each objective, and unanticipated results not written into the objectives as originally formulated.

Procedures.

Internal evaluation is carried on through monthly Executive Meetings, Professional Meetings, Extension Meetings, and bi-monthly Conferences with Division Heads. Planning and evaluation projects and reports are conducted and prepared by special staff committees. The Statewide Library Development Program is also under constant evaluation by the Planning Committees of the District Advisory Councils. Other external groups working with the State Library on planning and evaluation of programs include: (See Chapters I and III)

New Hampshire Advisory Council on Libraries
Ad Hoc Committee to Study the Functions of the State Library
New Hampshire College and University Council
TWX Network Member Libraries
North Country Film Cooperative
Area and local project staffs
Outside consultants

In addition special statewide conferences are sponsored as necessary by the State Library, such as the Waterville Valley Conference which was held

to review progress and future directions of the five-year progress of the Statewide Library Development Program resulting in preliminary and follow-up studies over a two-year period. A Governors Conference on Libraries in 1974 is presently in the planning stages by the New Hampshire Library Council.

The New Hampshire State Library Commission receives, reviews, and acts on all planning and evaluation reports. Written evaluation reports and supportive documents on the long-range program will be submitted to the Commission at four to six-month intervals.

The State Library coordinates all activities with the Office of the Budget Director and the State Department of Administration and Control. Budget preparation for all State agencies requires built-in indicators for program measurement and accountability.

Dissemination of Information.

The Long-Range Program will be made public through distribution of an abridged version to all libraries statewide and to all library organizations. The unabridged program will have a more limited distribution initially, with an announcement in Granite State Libraries (bi-monthly publication with distribution of c.2,000) of its availability to anyone on request. This publication will also carry all news relating to the program, summaries of polls, progress reports, and evaluation reports. Separate published reports as appropriate will be mailed. District meetings will continue to be useful for dissemination of information as well as providing the system for two-way communications in evaluation and future planning.

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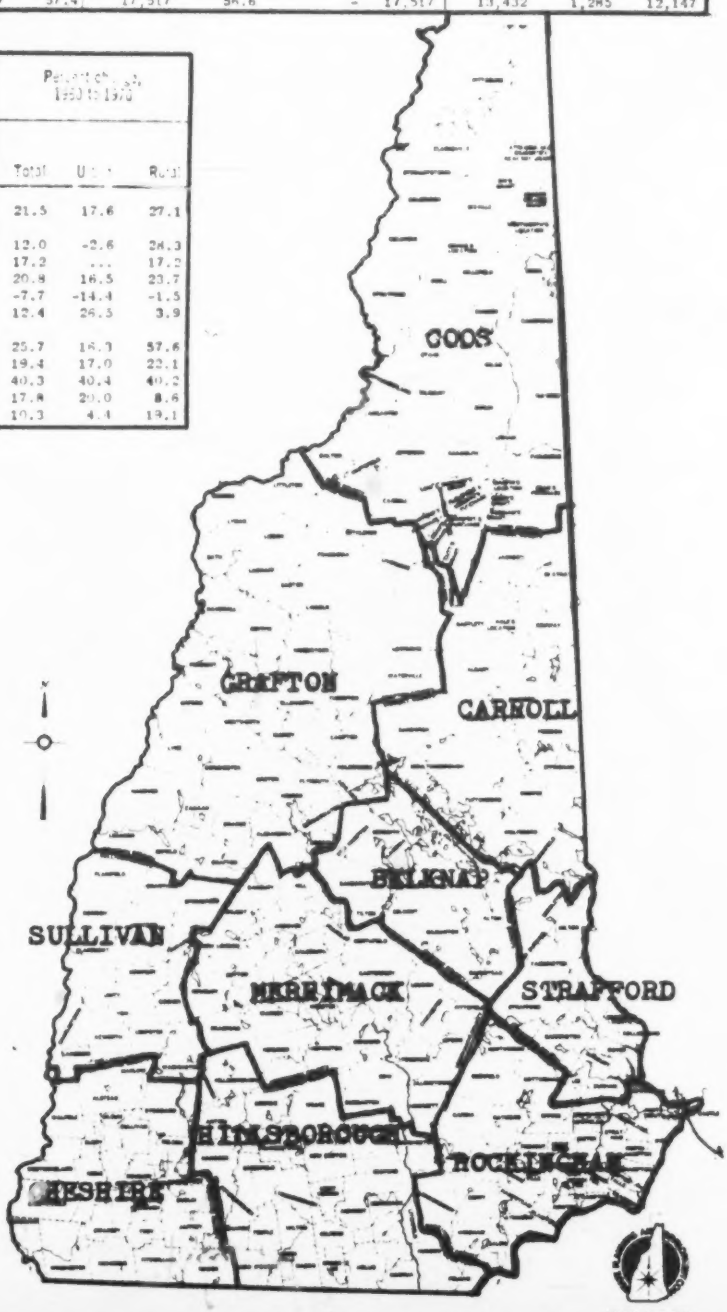
TABLE 1

Population and Land Area of Counties: 1970

Urban and Rural

	Land area in square miles, 1970	1970 population								
		Total		Urban				Rural		
		Number	Per square mile	Total	Percent of total	Urbanized areas	Other urban	Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Other rural
The State	9,027	737,681	81.7	416,040	56.4	173,913	242,037	321,641	43,345	278,256
Belknap	400	32,367	80.9	14,888	46.0	-	14,888	17,479	2,122	15,357
Carroll	938	18,548	19.8	-	-	-	-	18,548	4,930	13,618
Cheshire	715	52,364	73.2	20,467	39.1	-	20,467	31,897	5,335	26,562
Coos	1,820	34,241	18.8	15,256	44.5	-	15,256	19,033	7,900	11,133
Grafton	1,732	54,914	31.7	23,161	42.2	-	23,161	31,753	6,462	25,291
Hillsborough	887	223,941	252.5	159,920	71.4	154,923	4,997	64,021	8,627	55,394
Merrimack	930	80,925	87.0	42,520	52.5	926	41,594	38,405	5,627	32,778
Rockingham	691	138,951	201.1	64,392	46.3	18,094	46,298	74,559	1,097	73,462
Strafford	376	70,431	187.3	57,919	82.2	-	57,919	12,512	-	12,512
Sullivan	539	30,949	57.4	17,517	56.6	-	17,517	13,432	1,285	12,147

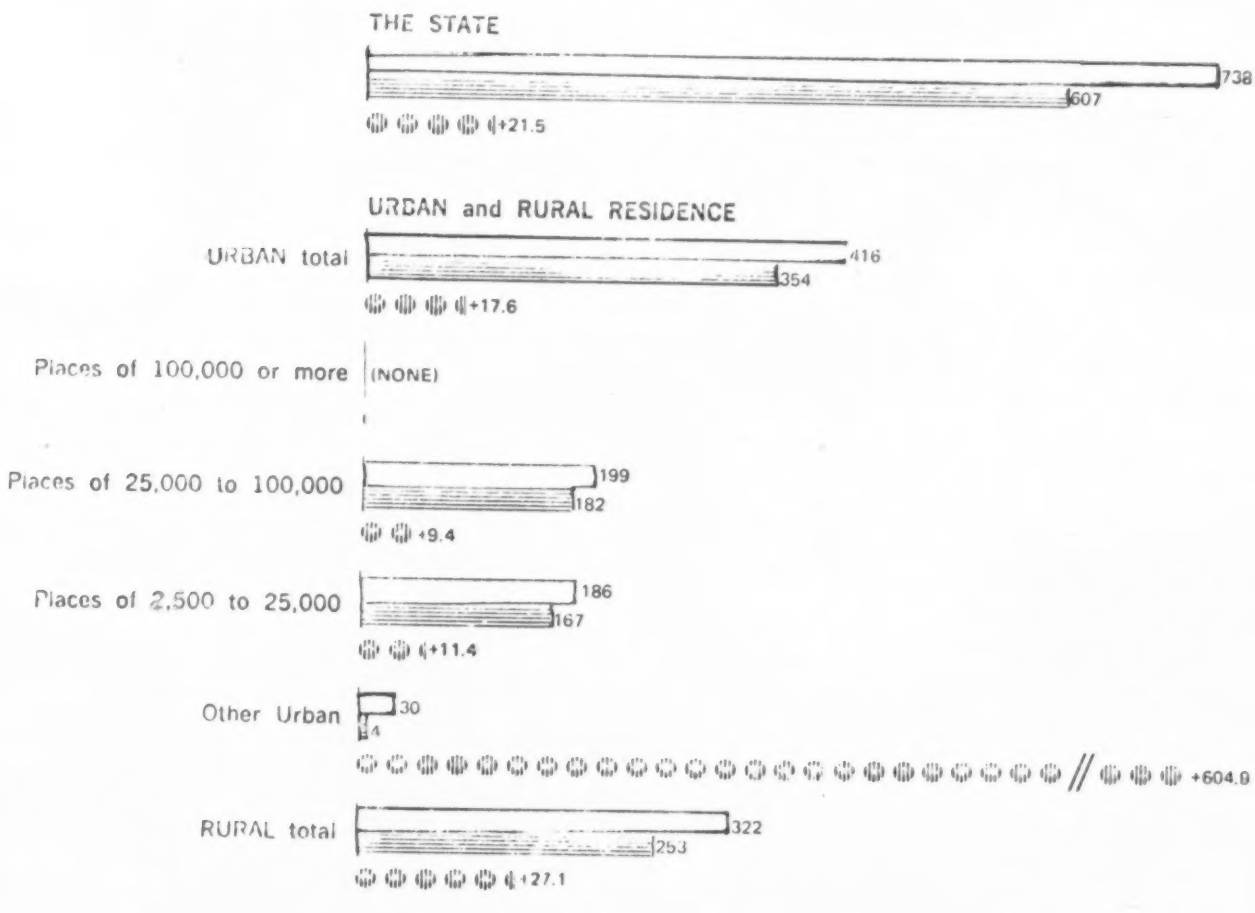
1960 population			Percent change, 1960 to 1970		
Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
606,921	303,786	253,135	21.5	17.6	27.1
28,912	15,288	13,621	12.0	-2.6	26.3
15,829	-	15,829	17.2	...	17.2
43,342	17,562	25,780	20.8	16.5	23.7
37,140	17,921	19,319	-7.7	-14.4	-1.5
48,837	18,303	30,534	12.4	26.5	3.9
179,161	137,539	40,622	25.7	16.3	57.6
67,763	36,327	31,458	19.4	17.0	22.1
99,029	45,906	53,163	40.3	40.4	40.2
59,799	48,275	11,524	17.8	20.0	8.6
24,067	14,755	11,242	10.3	4.4	19.1



BASE MAP PREPARED BY THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Number of Inhabitants ▭ 1970 and ▤ 1960

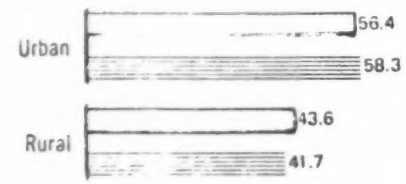
FIGURES IN THOUSANDS EACH ◍ = 5% CHANGE



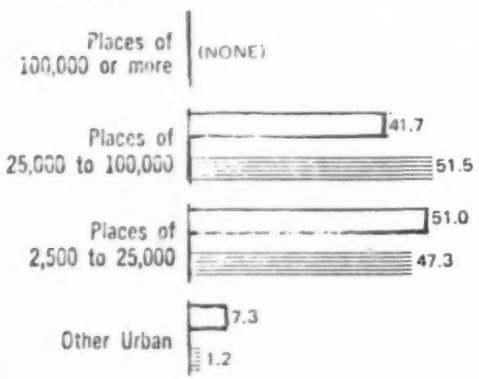
Percent Distribution by Place of Residence

1970 and 1960

THE STATE—URBAN and RURAL

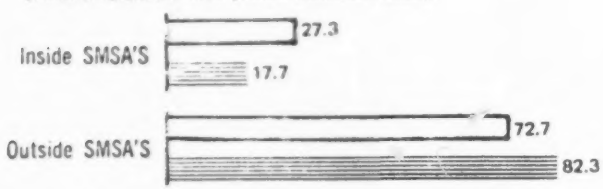


URBAN

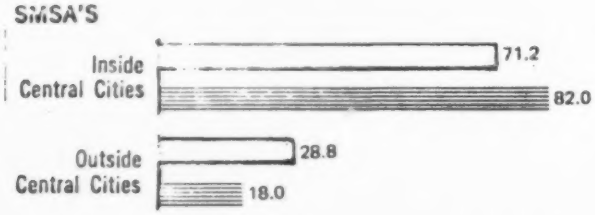


THE STATE—INSIDE and OUTSIDE SMSA'S

(SMSA's=Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas)



SMSA'S



The State: 1900 to 1970

Total Population IN THOUSANDS

Percent Change between Census Years

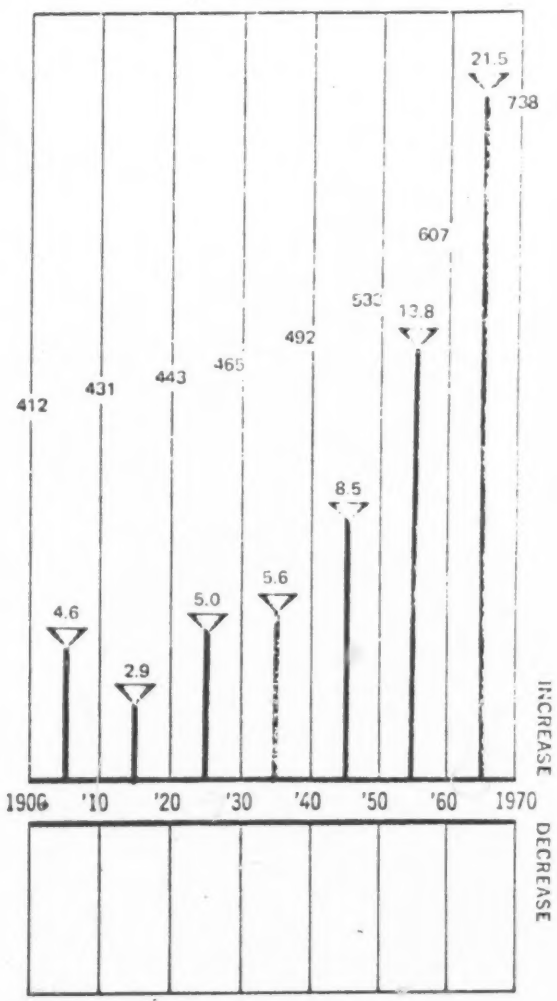


TABLE 4
Population of the State: Earliest Census to 1970

[For description of current and previous urban definitions and meaning of symbols, see text]

Urban and Rural	The State			Urban				Rural			Percent of total	
		Change from preceding census				Change from preceding census			Change from preceding census			
	Population	Number	Percent	Places of 2,500 or more	Population	Number	Percent	Population	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Current urban definition:												
1970 (Apr. 1)	737,681	130,760	21.5	25	416,010	62,274	17.6	321,611	68,186	27.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
1960 (Apr. 1)	606,921	73,679	13.8	24	353,736	46,960	15.3	253,155	26,719	11.8	[illegible]	[illegible]
1950 (Apr. 1)	533,242	41,718	8.5	21	306,806	...	...	226,436	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previous urban definition:												
1960 (Apr. 1)	606,921	73,679	13.8	23	362,859	50,581	16.2	244,062	23,098	10.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
1950 (Apr. 1)	533,242	41,718	8.5	20	312,278	29,053	10.3	220,964	12,965	6.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
1940 (Apr. 1)	491,524	26,231	5.6	18	283,225	10,116	3.7	208,299	16,096	8.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
1930 (Apr. 1)	465,293	22,210	5.0	18	273,079	22,611	9.0	192,214	-131	-0.2	[illegible]	[illegible]
1920 (Jan. 1)	443,083	12,511	2.9	17	250,438	27,246	12.2	192,645	-11,775	-7.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
1910 (Apr. 15)	430,572	18,981	4.6	16	223,192	30,912	16.1	207,420	-11,928	-5.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
1900 (June 1)	411,588	35,058	9.3	15	192,280	44,327	30.0	219,308	-9,269	-4.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
1890 (June 1)	376,530	29,539	8.5	13	147,953	40,808	42.1	228,617	-11,269	-5.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
1880 (June 1)	346,991	28,691	9.0	9	101,105	20,619	21.7	212,886	8,042	3.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
1870 (June 1)	318,300	-7,773	-2.4	9	83,456	11,418	15.8	234,844	-19,191	-7.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
1860 (June 1)	326,073	8,097	2.5	8	72,038	17,711	32.6	254,035	-9,614	-3.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
1850 (June 1)	317,976	33,402	11.7	7	54,327	25,796	90.4	263,649	7,606	3.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
1840 (June 1)	284,574	15,246	5.7	5	28,531	15,056	111.7	256,043	...	0.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
1830 (June 1)	269,328	25,167	10.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,138	82.9	255,853	19,039	8.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
1820 (Aug. 7)	244,161	29,701	13.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	303	5.7	236,831	29,368	14.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
1810 (Aug. 6)	214,460	30,602	16.6	1	6,934	1,595	29.9	207,526	29,007	16.2	[illegible]	[illegible]
1800 (Aug. 4)	183,858	41,973	29.6	1	5,339	619	13.1	178,519	41,354	30.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
1790 (Aug. 2)	141,885	...	...	1	4,720	...	...	137,165	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE 5

Population by Urban and Rural Residence: 1920 to 1970

[For meaning of symbols, see text]

Size of Place	1970	1960	1950		1940	1930	1920
			Current urban definition	Previous urban definition			
NUMBER OF PLACES							
Urban	25	24	21	20	18	18	17
Places of 2,500 or more	25	24	21	20	18	18	17
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	
500,000 to 1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
250,000 to 500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
100,000 to 250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
50,000 to 100,000	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
25,000 to 50,000	2	3	2	2	2	2	1
10,000 to 25,000	6	6	7	7	7	7	6
5,000 to 10,000	8	5	2	7	6	4	6
2,500 to 5,000	7	9	9	3	2	4	3
Places less than 2,500	-	-	-	...	...	...	...
Rural	29	31	36	-	-	-	-
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	29	31	36	-	-	-	-
Places less than 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative summary:							
Places of—							
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 or more	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
25,000 or more	3	4	3	3	3	3	2
10,000 or more	10	10	10	10	10	10	8
5,000 or more	18	15	12	17	16	14	14
2,500 or more	25	24	21	20	18	18	17
POPULATION							
Urban	416,040	353,766	306,806	312,278	283,225	273,079	250,438
Places of 2,500 or more	385,671	319,458	304,620	312,278	283,225	273,079	250,438
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 to 1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 to 500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 to 100,000	143,574	88,282	82,732	82,732	77,685	76,834	78,341
25,000 to 50,000	55,739	93,920	62,657	62,657	60,098	56,691	28,379
10,000 to 25,000	103,620	99,292	108,289	108,289	100,360	96,937	86,976
5,000 to 10,000	57,347	36,115	13,479	44,851	36,577	21,460	43,712
2,500 to 5,000	25,391	31,849	37,463	13,746	8,498	18,157	12,952
Places less than 2,500	-	-	-	...	...	...	...
Other urban	30,369	4,308	2,186	...	...	...	...
Rural	321,641	253,155	226,436	220,964	204,299	192,214	192,645
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	43,385	45,912	53,377	-	-	-	-
Places less than 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other rural	278,256	207,243	173,059	220,964	204,299	192,214	192,645
Cumulative summary:							
Places of—							
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 or more	143,574	88,282	82,732	82,732	77,685	76,834	78,341
25,000 or more	199,313	182,202	145,389	145,389	137,783	133,525	106,720
10,000 or more	302,933	281,494	253,678	253,678	238,150	230,462	193,739
5,000 or more	360,280	317,609	267,157	298,532	274,727	254,922	237,446
2,500 or more	385,671	349,458	304,620	312,278	283,225	273,079	250,438
PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION							
Urban	56.4	58.3	57.5	58.6	57.6	58.7	56.5
Places of 2,500 or more	52.3	57.6	57.1	58.6	57.6	58.7	56.5
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 to 1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 to 500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 to 100,000	19.5	14.5	15.5	15.5	15.8	16.5	17.7
25,000 to 50,000	7.6	15.5	11.8	11.8	12.2	12.2	6.4
10,000 to 25,000	14.0	16.4	20.3	20.3	20.4	20.8	19.6
5,000 to 10,000	7.8	6.0	2.5	8.4	7.4	5.3	9.9
2,500 to 5,000	3.4	5.2	7.0	2.6	1.7	3.9	2.9
Places less than 2,500	-	-	-	...	...	...	...
Other urban	4.1	0.7	0.4	...	...	...	...
Rural	43.6	41.7	42.5	41.4	42.4	41.3	43.5
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	5.9	7.6	10.0	-	-	-	-
Places less than 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other rural	37.7	34.1	32.5	41.4	42.4	41.3	43.5
Cumulative summary:							
Places of—							
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 or more	19.5	14.5	15.5	15.5	15.8	16.5	17.7
25,000 or more	27.0	30.0	27.3	27.3	28.0	28.7	24.1
10,000 or more	41.1	46.4	47.6	47.6	48.4	49.5	43.7
5,000 or more	48.8	52.3	50.1	56.0	55.9	54.8	53.6
2,500 or more	52.3	57.6	57.1	58.6	57.6	58.7	56.5

TABLE 6

Population Inside and Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1970

[Place partly outside an SMSA is counted where the larger part of the population is located, population, however, is tabulated where located. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Size of Place	All places		Inside SMSA's		Outside SMSA's	
	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population
Total	54	737,681	4	201,693	50	535,988
Inside places	54	429,056	4	147,149	50	281,907
Places of—						
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 to 1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 to 500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 to 100,000	2	143,574	2	143,574	-	-
25,000 to 50,000	2	55,739	-	-	2	55,739
10,000 to 25,000	6	103,620	-	-	6	103,620
5,000 to 10,000	8	57,347	-	-	8	57,347
2,500 to 5,000	7	25,391	-	-	7	25,391
2,000 to 2,500	5	10,910	1	2,272	4	8,638
1,500 to 2,000	6	10,406	-	-	6	10,406
1,000 to 1,500	18	22,069	1	1,303	17	20,766
500 to 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
200 to 500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside places	...	308,625	...	54,544	...	254,081

Size of Place	All places		Inside SMSA's		Outside SMSA's	
	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population
Cumulative summary:						
Places of—						
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 or more	2	143,574	2	143,574	-	-
25,000 or more	4	199,313	2	143,574	2	55,739
10,000 or more	10	302,933	2	143,574	8	159,359
5,000 or more	18	360,280	2	143,574	16	216,706
2,500 or more	25	385,671	2	143,574	23	242,097
2,000 or more	30	396,581	3	145,846	27	250,735
1,500 or more	36	406,987	3	145,846	33	261,141
1,000 or more	54	429,056	4	147,149	50	281,907
500 or more	54	429,056	4	147,149	50	281,907
200 or more	54	429,056	4	147,149	50	281,907

TABLE 7

Table 5. Population of Incorporated and Unincorporated Places: 1970 and 1960

[For meaning of symbols, see text]

Size of Place	1970						1960					
	All places		Incorporated places		Unincorporated places		All places		Incorporated places		Unincorporated places	
	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population
Total	54	429,056	13	328,976	41	100,080	55	395,370	13	306,064	42	89,306
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 to 1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 to 500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 to 100,000	2	143,574	2	143,574	-	-	1	88,282	1	88,282	-	-
25,000 to 50,000	2	55,739	2	55,739	-	-	3	93,920	3	93,920	-	-
10,000 to 25,000	6	103,620	6	103,620	-	-	6	99,292	6	99,292	-	-
5,000 to 10,000	8	57,347	3	26,043	5	31,304	5	36,115	3	24,570	2	11,545
2,500 to 5,000	7	25,391	-	-	7	25,391	9	31,849	-	-	9	31,849
2,000 to 2,500	5	10,910	-	-	5	10,910	5	11,199	-	-	5	11,199
1,500 to 2,000	6	10,406	-	-	6	10,406	7	11,872	-	-	7	11,872
1,000 to 1,500	18	22,069	-	-	18	22,069	19	22,841	-	-	19	22,841
500 to 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
200 to 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative summary												
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 or more	2	143,574	2	143,574	-	-	1	88,282	1	88,282	-	-
25,000 or more	4	199,313	4	199,313	-	-	4	182,202	4	182,202	-	-
10,000 or more	10	302,933	10	302,933	-	-	10	281,494	10	281,494	-	-
5,000 or more	18	360,280	13	328,976	5	31,304	15	317,609	13	306,064	2	11,545
2,500 or more	25	385,671	13	328,976	12	56,695	24	349,458	13	306,064	11	43,394
2,000 or more	30	396,581	13	328,976	17	67,605	29	360,657	13	306,064	16	54,593
1,500 or more	36	406,987	13	328,976	23	78,011	36	372,529	13	306,064	23	66,465
1,000 or more	54	429,056	13	328,976	41	100,080	55	395,370	13	306,064	42	89,306
500 or more	54	429,056	13	328,976	41	100,080	55	395,370	13	306,064	42	89,306
200 or more	54	429,056	13	328,976	41	100,080	55	395,370	13	306,064	42	89,306

TABLE 8

Population of Incorporated Places of 10,000 or More: 1900 to 1970

Places	Population	Change from preceding census	
		Number	Percent
BERLIN			
1970	15,256	-2,565	-14.4
1960	17,821	1,206	7.3
1950	16,615	-2,169	-12.9
1940	18,784	-911	-4.7
1930	20,018	3,911	21.3
1920	16,191	4,321	36.7
1910	11,780	2,894	32.6
1900	8,886	...	...
CLAREMONT			
1970	14,221	658	4.9
1960	13,563	702	5.5
1950	12,861	667	5.5
1940	12,111	-243	-1.9
1930	12,377	2,853	30.0
1920	9,524	1,995	26.5
1910	7,529	1,031	15.9
1900	6,498	...	...
CONCORD			
1970	30,022	1,031	3.6
1960	28,991	1,003	3.6
1950	27,988	817	3.0
1940	27,171	1,913	7.7
1930	25,228	3,061	13.8
1920	22,167	670	3.1
1910	21,497	1,865	9.5
1900	19,632	...	...
DOVER			
1970	20,850	1,719	9.0
1960	19,131	3,257	20.5
1950	15,874	884	5.9
DOVER--Con.			
1940	14,990	1,417	10.4
1930	13,573	544	4.2
1920	13,029	-218	-1.6
1910	13,247	40	0.3
1900	13,207	...	...
KEENE			
1970	20,467	2,905	16.5
1960	17,562	1,921	12.3
1950	15,638	1,806	13.1
1940	13,832	38	0.3
1930	13,794	2,584	23.1
1920	11,210	1,142	11.4
1910	10,068	903	9.9
1900	9,165	...	...
LACONIA			
1970	14,888	-400	-2.6
1960	15,288	513	3.7
1950	14,715	1,261	9.4
1940	13,454	1,013	8.1
1930	12,171	1,574	14.4
1920	10,897	714	7.0
1910	10,183	2,141	26.6
1900	8,042	...	...
MANCHESTER			
1970	87,754	-528	-0.6
1960	88,282	5,550	6.7
1950	82,732	5,017	6.5
1940	77,685	851	1.1
1930	76,834	-1,550	-2.0
1920	78,384	8,321	11.9
MANCHESTER--Con.			
1910	70,063	13,076	22.9
1900	56,987	...	...
NASHUA			
1970	55,820	16,724	42.8
1960	39,096	1,127	12.6
1950	31,669	1,742	5.8
1940	32,927	1,161	4.7
1930	31,463	3,084	10.9
1920	28,379	2,371	9.1
1910	26,008	2,107	8.8
1900	23,898	...	...
PORTSMOUTH			
1970	25,717	-1,183	-4.4
1960	26,900	8,070	42.9
1950	18,830	4,009	27.0
1940	14,821	326	2.2
1930	14,495	926	6.8
1920	13,569	2,300	20.4
1910	11,269	632	5.9
1900	10,637	...	...
ROCHESTER			
1970	17,938	2,011	12.6
1960	15,927	2,151	15.6
1950	13,776	1,764	14.7
1940	12,012	1,803	17.7
1930	10,209	536	5.5
1920	9,673	805	9.1
1910	8,868	402	4.7
1900	8,466	...	...

TABLE 9

1971 RESIDENT POPULATION FIGURES

Compiled By

Office of State Planning

The following figures were compiled under the provision of Chapter 409 and Chapter 213, Laws of New Hampshire 1967. The figures include only residents of the communities and not transients or institutional populations. They are based on a variety of sources, all designed to present as nearly accurate a picture as possible of the resident population as of June 30, 1971. The resident population figures compiled by the Office of State Planning are not necessarily the same as those listed by the United States Bureau of the Census for 1970 for the following reasons: 1) a year's change; 2) town documentation of differing figures; 3) inclusion by the State of figures including students living away from home at college and servicemen stationed away from home; 4) exclusion of college dormitory counts and similar group quarters or transient inmates.

Figures in the 1971 compilation should not be used in unwarranted comparison with the resident population figures for 1970 on a community-by-community basis, since community resident population figures significantly lower or higher than those of 1970 may or may not be a direct indicator of population change. In many instances, the changing figures merely reflect a refinement of estimation and counting methods in an attempt to reach a more nearly accurate figure.

The sources of the figures are identified by the numerals in parentheses following them.

(1) These figures, submitted by the community, appeared reasonable in light of Federal Census data.

(2) These figures, submitted by the community, appeared reasonable in light of Federal Census data augmented by the decade growth trend.

(3) These figures, submitted by the community, appeared reasonable after checking by Office of State Planning estimation techniques.

(4) These figures were supplied by the Office of State Planning and are based on the Federal Census data augmented by decade growth trends.

(5) These figures, submitted by the community, are the result of a local head count, and appear reasonable in light of Office of State Planning estimation techniques.

(5a) These figures are based on a local head count, with a list of residents submitted or made available.

(6) These figures are the result of Office of State Planning estimations based on available data.

(7) These figures are supplied by the Tax Commission.

TABLE 9

1971 RESIDENT POPULATION FIGURES

Compiled by

Office of State Planning

Under the provisions of
Chapter 409, and Chapter 213
Laws of New Hampshire 1967

CITIES

NAME	COUNTY	POPULATION
Berlin	Coos	15,114 (1)
Claremont	Sullivan	14,313 (2)
Concord	Merrimack	27,926 (3)
Dover	Strafford	21,705 (3)
Franklin	Merrimack	7,365 (2)
Keene	Cheshire	19,814 (4)
Laconia	Belknap	15,033 (4)
Lebanon	Grafton	9,832 (4)
Manchester	Hillsborough	97,695 (5a)
Nashua	Hillsborough	58,036 (4)
Portsmouth	Rockingham	24,659 (4)
Rochester	Strafford	18,313 (2)
Somersworth	Strafford	9,856 (6)
		339,661

TABLE 9

1971 Resident Population -2-

TOWNS

NAME	COUNTY	POPULATION
Acworth	Sullivan	475 (4)
Albany	Carroll	248 (1)
Alexandria	Grafton	494 (3)
Allenstown	Merrimack	2,831 (2)
Alstead	Cheshire	1,185 (1)
Alton	Belknap	1,883 (2)
Amherst	Hillsborough	5,397 (3)
Andover	Merrimack	1,171 (4)
Antrim	Hillsborough	1,631 (2)
Ashland	Grafton	1,619 (2)
Atkinson	Rockingham	2,558 (2)
Auburn	Rockingham	2,106 (2)
Barnstead	Belknap	1,150 (2)
Barrington	Strafford	1,937 (2)
Bartlett	Carroll	1,125 (4)
Bath	Grafton	608 (2)
Bedford	Hillsborough	6,000 (2)
Belmont	Belknap	2,493 (1)
Bennington	Hillsborough	650 (4)
Benton	Grafton	199 (4)
Bethlehem	Grafton	1,184 (4)
Boscawen	Merrimack	3,362 (2)
Bow	Merrimack	2,629 (2)
Bradford	Merrimack	679 (1)
Brentwood	Rockingham	1,402 (1)
Bridgewater	Grafton	416 (4)
Bristol	Grafton	1,694 (2)
Brookfield	Carroll	223 (2)
Brookline	Hillsborough	1,252 (2)
Campton	Grafton	1,196 (4)
Canaan	Grafton	1,857 (4)
Candia	Rockingham	2,113 (5)
Canterbury	Merrimack	933 (4)
Carroll	Coos	338 (5a)
Center Harbor	Belknap	559 (5)
Charlestown	Sullivan	3,396 (4)
Chatham	Carroll	134 (4)
Chester	Rockingham	1,511 (3)
Chesterfield	Cheshire	1,830 (2)
Chichester	Merrimack	1,119 (2)

TABLE 9

1971 Resident Population -3-

NAME	COUNTY	POPULATION
Clarksville	Coos	160 (1)
Colebrook	Coos	2,053 (4)
Columbia	Coos	467 (1)
Conway	Carroll	4,978 (4)
Cornish	Sullivan	1,268 (1)
Croydon	Sullivan	402 (5a)
Dalton	Coos	508 (5a)
Danbury	Merrimack	500 (4)
Danville	Rockingham	982 (4)
Deerfield	Rockingham	1,242 (2)
Deering	Hillsborough	667 (5a)
Derry	Rockingham	12,633 (4)
Dorchester	Grafton	161 (2)
Dublin	Cheshire	819 (1)
Dummer	Coos	229 (4)
Dunbarton	Merrimack	860 (2)
Durham	Strafford	4,343 (5)
East Kingston	Rockingham	885 (4)
Easton	Grafton	95 (2)
Eaton	Carroll	257 (5)
Effingham	Carroll	359 (1)
Ellsworth	Grafton	20 (5)
Enfield	Grafton	2,430 (4)
Epping	Rockingham	2,420 (4)
Epsom	Merrimack	1,539 (2)
Errol	Coos	199 (1)
Exeter	Rockingham	9,392 (3)
Farmington	Strafford	3,588 (1)
Fitzwilliam	Cheshire	1,360 (1)
Francestown	Hillsborough	579 (5a)
Franconia	Grafton	603 (3)
Freedom	Carroll	393 (4)
Fremont	Rockingham	1,012 (2)
Gilford	Belknap	3,844 (3)
Gilmanton	Belknap	1,049 (2)
Gilsum	Cheshire	581 (4)
Goffstown	Hillsborough	9,326 (5)
Gorham	Coos	3,028 (2)
Goshen	Sullivan	438 (5)
Grafton	Grafton	376 (4)

TABLE 9

1971 Resident Population -4-

NAME	COUNTY	POPULATION
Grantham	Sullivan	386 (1)
Greenfield	Hillsborough	779 (4)
Greenland	Rockingham	1,784 (1)
Greenville	Hillsborough	1,627 (4)
Groton	Grafton	123 (4)
Hampstead	Rockingham	2,643 (4)
Hampton	Rockingham	8,487 (4)
Hampton Falls	Rockingham	1,303 (2)
Hancock	Hillsborough	909 (2)
Hanover	Grafton	6,189 (5)
Harrisville	Cheshire	551 (1)
Hart's Location	Carroll	13 (5)
Haverhill	Grafton	3,121 (4)
Hebron	Grafton	291 (5)
Henniker	Merrimack	1,894 (2)
Hill	Merrimack	463 (6)
Hillsborough	Hillsborough	2,775 (2)
Hinsdale	Cheshire	3,315 (2)
Holderness	Grafton	1,100 (4)
Hollis	Hillsborough	2,696 (2)
Hooksett	Merrimack	5,626 (4)
Hopkinton	Merrimack	3,436 (3)
Hudson	Hillsborough	11,286 (2)
Jackson	Carroll	419 (4)
Jaffrey	Cheshire	3,407 (4)
Jefferson	Coos	708 (1)
Kensington	Rockingham	1,105 (4)
Kingston	Rockingham	3,301 (5)
Lancaster	Coos	3,219 (6)
Landaff	Grafton	296 (2)
Langdon	Sullivan	421 (5)
Lee	Strafford	1,584 (4)
Lempster	Sullivan	360 (1)
Lincoln	Grafton	1,341 (1)
Lisbon	Grafton	1,539 (6)
Litchfield	Hillsborough	1,720 (3)
Littleton	Grafton	5,290 (2)
Londonderry	Rockingham	6,036 (4)
Loudon	Merrimack	1,727 (2)
Lyman	Grafton	210 (1)
Lyme	Grafton	1,114 (2)
Lyndeborough	Hillsborough	819 (2)

TABLE 9

1971 Resident Population -5-

NAME	COUNTY	POPULATION
Madbury	Strafford	724 (2)
Madison	Carroll	598 (2)
Marlborough	Cheshire	1,692 (2)
Marlow	Cheshire	398 (4)
Mason	Hillsborough	548 (4)
Meredith	Belknap	2,904 (1)
Merrimack	Hillsborough	9,365 (2)
Middleton	Strafford	430 (1)
Milan	Coos	726 (4)
Milford	Hillsborough	6,542 (1)
Milton	Strafford	1,759 (4)
Monroe	Grafton	385 (1)
Mont Vernon	Hillsborough	929 (2)
Moultonborough	Carroll	1,310 (1)
Nelson	Cheshire	318 (4)
New Boston	Hillsborough	1,518 (3)
Newbury	Merrimack	509 (1)
New Castle	Rockingham	870 (2)
New Durham	Strafford	603 (2)
Newfields	Rockingham	806 (1)
New Hampton	Belknap	977 (5a)
Newington	Rockingham	635 (1)
New Ipswich	Hillsborough	1,821 (2)
New London	Merrimack	1,793 (2)
Newmarket	Rockingham	3,415 (4)
Newport	Sullivan	6,050 (5)
Newton	Rockingham	1,931 (2)
Northfield	Merrimack	2,214 (2)
North Hampton	Rockingham	3,250 (1)
Northumberland	Coos	2,508 (4)
Northwood	Rockingham	1,575 (2)
Nottingham	Rockingham	965 (2)
Orange	Grafton	122 (2)
Orford	Grafton	776 (1)
Ossipee	Carroll	1,691 (4)
Pelham	Hillsborough	6,061 (2)
Pembroke	Merrimack	4,261 (1)
Peterborough	Hillsborough	3,862 (2)
Piermont	Grafton	467 (4)
Pittsburg	Coos	748 (5)
Pittsfield	Merrimack	2,542 (5)
Plainfield	Sullivan	1,368 (4)
Plaistow	Rockingham	5,047 (2)
Plymouth	Grafton	2,982 (4)

TABLE 9

1971 Resident Population -6-

NAME	COUNTY	POPULATION
Randolph	Coos	203 (5)
Raymond	Rockingham	3,115 (2)
Richmond	Cheshire	329 (5a)
Rindge	Cheshire	1,423 (1)
Rollinsford	Strafford	2,273 (1)
Roxbury	Cheshire	161 (1)
Rumney	Grafton	890 (5)
Rye	Rockingham	4,113 (2)
Salem	Rockingham	22,354 (3)
Salisbury	Merrimack	568 (5)
Sanbornton	Belknap	1,022 (1)
Sandown	Rockingham	890 (5)
Sandwich	Carroll	796 (5)
Seabrook	Rockingham	3,201 (4)
Sharon	Hillsborough	147 (4)
Shelburne	Coos	218 (3)
South Hampton	Rockingham	618 (5)
Springfield	Sullivan	310 (1)
Stark	Coos	343 (2)
Stewartstown	Coos	1,028 (4)
Stoddard	Cheshire	253 (2)
Strafford	Strafford	965 (1)
Stratford	Coos	963 (1)
Stratham	Rockingham	1,570 (2)
Sugar Hill	Grafton	384 (5)
Sullivan	Cheshire	383 (2)
Sunapee	Sullivan	1,687 (3)
Surry	Cheshire	510 (2)
Sutton	Merrimack	669 (2)
Swanzey	Cheshire	4,380 (2)
Tamworth	Carroll	1,054 (1)
Temple	Hillsborough	505 (3)
Thornton	Grafton	614 (4)
Tilton	Belknap	2,660 (4)
Troy	Cheshire	1,763 (4)
Tuftonboro	Carroll	950 (4)
Unity	Sullivan	727 (5)

TABLE 9

1971 Resident Population -7-

NAME	COUNTY	POPULATION
Wakefield	Carroll	1,434 (2)
Walpole	Cheshire	2,900 (1)
Warner	Merrimack	1,519 (4)
Warren	Grafton	603 (5)
Washington	Sullivan	276 (1)
Waterville Valley	Grafton	105 (1)
Weare	Hillsborough	1,851 (1)
Webster	Merrimack	703 (2)
Wentworth	Grafton	390 (4)
Westmoreland	Cheshire	1,008 (2)
Whitefield	Coos	1,525 (1)
Wilmot	Merrimack	527 (2)
Wilton	Hillsborough	2,300 (2)
Winchester	Cheshire	2,869 (1)
Windham	Rockingham	3,168 (2)
Windsor	Hillsborough	61 (5a)
Wolfeboro	Carroll	3,063 (2)
Woodstock	Grafton	864 (1)
		414,269

Unincorporated Places

Cambridge	Coos	1 (7)
Dixville	Coos	17 (7)
Millsfield	Coos	13 (7)
Pinkham Grant	Coos	11 (7)
Wentworth Location	Coos	41 (7)
		83
		754,013

TABLE 10

NEW HAMPSHIRE PLANNING REGIONS

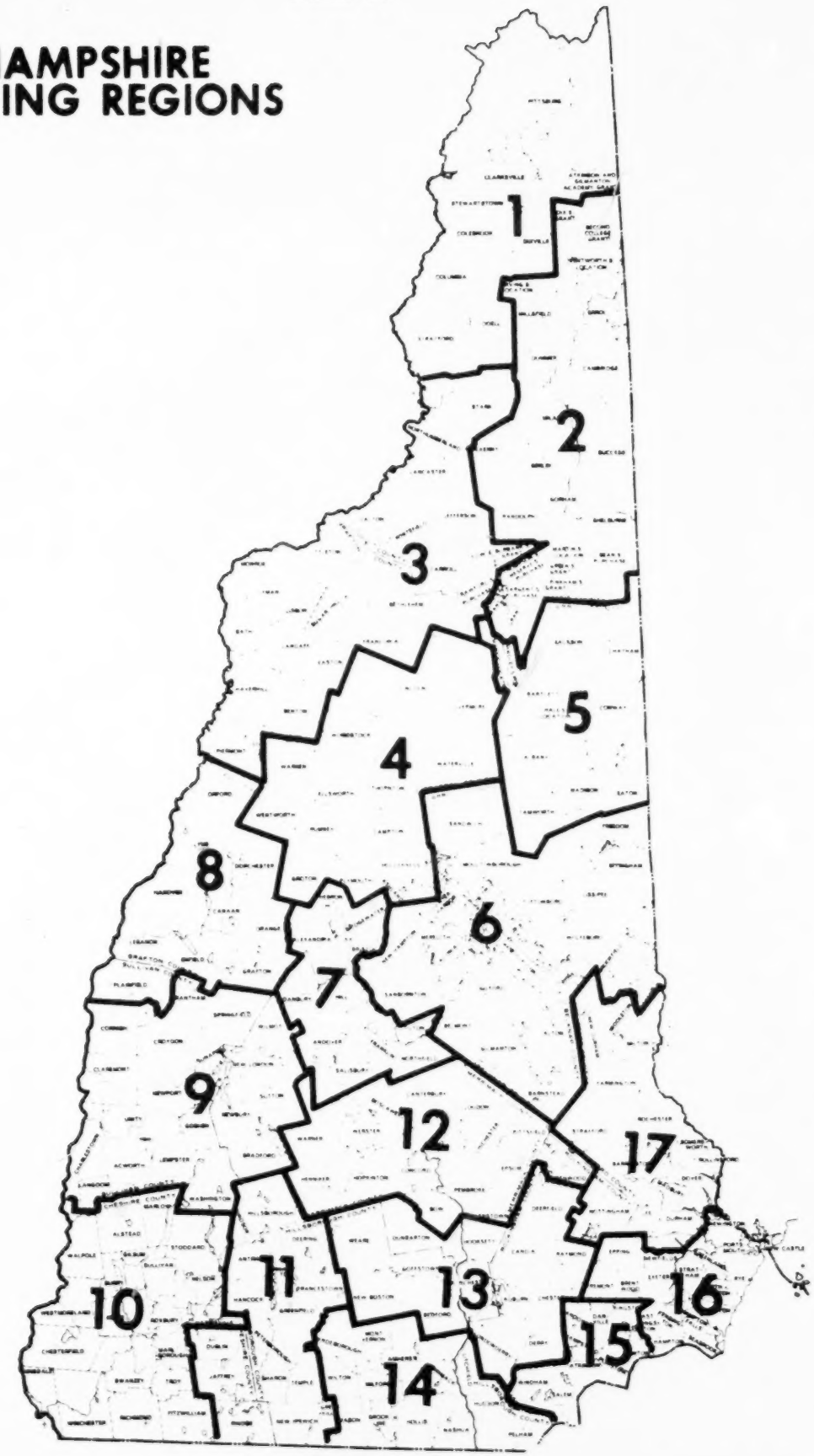


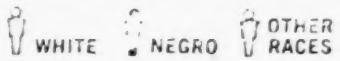
TABLE 11

	Population (in thousands)					
	1966	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
Regional Totals						
Region 1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.3
Region 2	20.6	18.8	18.9	19.3	20.3	21.6
Region 3	22.5	23.6	24.9	26.5	28.4	31.1
Region 4	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.6	14.4	15.4
Region 5	7.7	8.8	10.4	12.7	15.9	21.0
Region 6	38.1	47.7	56.6	69.5	87.6	109.0
Region 7	16.1	19.2	22.9	28.7	37.3	51.7
Region 8	25.2	30.2	35.1	40.5	47.1	55.2
Region 9	32.0	36.9	42.4	50.2	60.7	73.9
Region 10	45.6	48.9	56.0	64.1	74.1	85.8
Region 11	20.1	25.7	31.8	39.6	51.8	55.0
Region 12	54.1	69.9	89.4	118.0	151.5	192.1
Region 13	133.7	186.9	249.2	329.0	431.5	552.7
Region 14	81.5	125.2	173.2	228.8	288.7	346.1
Region 15	31.7	70.4	98.8	129.4	165.2	197.5
Region 16	60.8	81.5	109.5	147.7	200.6	273.3
Region 17	72.1	99.5	129.8	169.2	222.7	296.2
Grand Totals	678.	910.	1167.	1492.	1904.	2384.

Note: Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

Population by Race and Residence

NUMBER IN THOUSANDS



THE STATE

Total

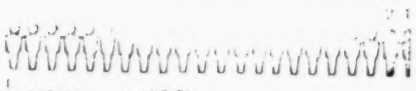
Percent Change, 1960 to 1970

WHITE [illegible] +21.3%

NEGRO [illegible] +31.6%

URBAN and RURAL RESIDENCE

URBAN



[illegible] +17.3%

+39.3%

RURAL

+26.9%

METROPOLITAN and NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE

(SMSA's = Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas)

INSIDE SMSA's total

[illegible] +24.7%

+67.9%

Inside Central Cities

+12.4%

Outside Central Cities

+70.7%

OUTSIDE SMSA's total

+20.1%

+24.7%

Population by Age: 1970 and 1960

NUMBER IN THOUSANDS

1970	1960	YEARS	PERCENT CHANGE, 1960 to 1970 (EACH ○ = 5%)
[illegible]	[illegible]	75+	○○○○○ +24.7%
[illegible]	[illegible]	70-74	○○○ +15.6%
[illegible]	[illegible]	65-69	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	60-64	[illegible] +16.2%
[illegible]	[illegible]	55-59	[illegible] +18.1%
[illegible]	[illegible]	50-54	[illegible] +18.3%
[illegible]	[illegible]	45-49	[illegible] +16.1%
[illegible]	[illegible]	40-44	[illegible] +8.4%
[illegible]	[illegible]	35-39	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	25-29	[illegible] +30.4%
[illegible]	[illegible]	20-24	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	15-19	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	10-14	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5-9	[illegible] +25.0%
[illegible]	[illegible]	0-4	[illegible]

Sex Ratio: 1900 to 1970

MALES PER 100 FEMALES

1900	'10	'20	'30	'40	'50	'60	'70
99.6	100.9	100.5	99.2	99.3	96.9	96.5	95.7

Marital Status by Sex: 1970

MALE

FEMALE

14 YEARS AND OLDER

SINGLE

28.4%

22.7%

MARRIED

[illegible]

61.6%

WIDOWED and DIVORCED

5.7%

15.7%

TABLE 14
Summary of General Characteristics: 1970

(For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text)

	Population													
	All persons							Persons 14 years and over — Percent married		Percent 18 years and over	Households			
	Number	Percent change 1960–70	Percent Negro and other races	Percent under 18 years	Percent 18 to 64 years	Percent 65 years and over	Fertility ratio*	Male	Female	Percent male	Number	Percent change 1960–70	Persons per household	Number
The State	737 681	21.5	0.6	34.5	54.9	10.6	381	65.9	61.6	47.7	225 378	25.2	3.14	30 424
SIZE OF PLACE														
[illegible]	414 [illegible]	17.4	0.8	33.2	55.9	10.9	364	63.9	[illegible]	47.0	[illegible]	23.5	3.05	22 412
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.9	0.5	31.7	55.2	13.1	309	67.3	61.2	46.4	[illegible]	5.2	2.72	6 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.6	0.4	33.1	54.0	12.9	351	66.0	58.5	45.2	47 [illegible]	27.8	2.98	1 [illegible]
[illegible]	245 [illegible]	41.9	0.4	37.4	54.9	7.7	417	67.5	62.2	48.5	[illegible]	41.2	3.15	[illegible]
[illegible]	159 [illegible]	7.5	1.0	37.2	57.4	11.4	469	61.4	57.4	47.1	[illegible]	5.9	3.08	[illegible]
[illegible]	82 [illegible]	17.5	1.1	34.1	53.9	12.0	437	63.8	56.4	45.8	[illegible]	1.6	3.01	[illegible]
[illegible]	321 641	21.7	0.8	33.4	55.4	11.2	385	66.3	61.9	48.2	[illegible]	28.5	2.95	2 [illegible]
[illegible]	41 385	27.1	0.4	36.1	53.6	10.3	404	68.5	64.0	48.4	14 [illegible]	1	2.98	1 [illegible]
Urban Fringe	278 256	5.5	0.1	33.1	53.4	13.5	369	68.5	57.1	43.6	[illegible]	14.2	2.93	1 [illegible]
	34.3	34.5	53.6	9.9	412	68.5	67.5	49.2	82 [illegible]	38.9	3.10	8 713		
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS														
[illegible]	232 415	17.5	0.9	33.6	54.5	11.8	381	66.7	59.1	44.0	73 724	19.6	3.12	6 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.9	0.5	31.9	55.2	12.9	308	64.6	57.4	44.1	[illegible]	6.7	2.89	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	47.8	0.7	37.6	54.4	8.0	445	70.2	62.9	44.8	19 820	48.4	3.22	[illegible]
URBANIZED AREAS														
[illegible]	205 [illegible]	20.6	1.0	32.7	54.7	12.6	370	66.1	58.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	23.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	95 [illegible]	3.8	0.5	31.4	55.4	12.2	302	63.8	56.8	44.2	[illegible]	7.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	60 961	[illegible]	0.7	37.1	54.6	8.3	437	70.2	62.5	44.6	18 457	[illegible]	3.24	5 [illegible]
PLACES AND PLACES OF 2,500 OR [illegible]														
[illegible] town	2 [illegible]	(NA)	0.1	37.2	54.8	8.1	442	70.9	67.8	48.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	4 [illegible]	(NA)	0.5	40.6	54.2	6.2	451	75.0	71.8	45.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] town	5 809	(NA)	0.4	38.8	54.6	7.6	511	74.0	68.3	47.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	15 256	14.4	0.1	33.7	53.4	13.0	320	67.9	58.5	47.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] town	3 142	(NA)	0.2	35.1	54.0	10.9	443	61.2	61.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] town	3 274	(NA)	0.1	34.5	54.1	9.4	415	71.7	68.8	47.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	14 221	4.9	0.2	34.4	54.1	11.5	329	69.7	62.1	46.[illegible]	4 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	30 022	1.4	0.5	29.5	54.4	15.9	327	62.4	53.2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] town	4 [illegible]	(NA)	0.4	33.7	54.3	11.9	394	70.0	63.2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Compact (1)	6 020	34.9	0.7	36.4	52.7	10.9	408	69.2	[illegible]	47.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] town	11 712	(NA)	0.6	40.8	53.0	6.4	503	72.2	69.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	(NA)	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	20 400	9.0	0.4	34.7	53.8	11.5	379	64.5	57.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Compact (1)	1 231	54.0	2.5	30.9	64.2	2.9	469	72.7	70.9	51.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] town	8 849	(NA)	2.2	34.4	58.3	7.3	500	74.9	72.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	(NA)	4 4 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Compact (1)	4 439	9.2	0.4	32.8	52.8	14.4	352	61.2	58.2	45.2	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	4 4 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	8 022	(NA)	0.4	34.9	52.2	12.9	366	68.4	61.9	46.[illegible]	2 [illegible]	NA	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Compact (1)	2 [illegible]	(NA)	0.4	33.8	52.5	13.6	419	68.4	61.9	47.[illegible]	[illegible]	(NA)	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] town	3 508	(NA)	0.3	36.0	52.1	11.9	460	69.0	64.0	48.0	1 [illegible]	(NA)	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	7 [illegible]	8.2	0.1	35.4	52.4	12.2	377	68.6	59.1	47.[illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] town	3 219	(NA)	0.2	35.8	54.7	9.4	398	71.2	70.4	48.[illegible]	[illegible]	(NA)	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] town	9 284	(NA)	0.5	32.0	57.7	10.3	344	53.0	56.8	54.2	2 252	(NA)	4.7	1 449
[illegible]	2 928	(NA)	0.1	35.7	54.0	10.3	332	69.2	63.4	47.[illegible]	[illegible]	(NA)	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Compact (1)	5 407	44.8	0.2	37.4	52.6	10.0	403	73.0	64.8	44.[illegible]	1 453	(NA)	4.7	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	(NA)	0.2	35.2	52.9	11.9	406	72.9	66.3	47.[illegible]	2 [illegible]	(NA)	3 [illegible]	67
[illegible]	1 347	4.8	3.5	15.0	78.8	6.7	378	72.9	67.2	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	17.5	[illegible]	3 144
[illegible]	8 474	(NA)	3.1	29.5	72.4	8.1	355	72.4	56.0	48.[illegible]	1 [illegible]	(NA)	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] town	3 090	(NA)	0.2	30.4	52.4	17.0	325	64.1	58.1	47.[illegible]	[illegible]	(NA)	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2 775	(NA)	0.3	32.8	53.1	13.9	369	63.9	63.5	47.[illegible]	[illegible]	(NA)	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	3 276	(NA)	0.3	37.3	54.2	8.5	428	72.2	69.4	47.[illegible]	[illegible]	(NA)	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2 416	(NA)	0.2	38.2	53.2	8.6	375	67.2	70.2	50.[illegible]	755	(NA)	3.44	
[illegible] town	5 584	(NA)	0.5	35.1	57.4	7.3	515	71.0	59.8	45.[illegible]	1 [illegible]	(NA)	[illegible]	259
[illegible] town	3 [illegible]	(NA)	0.1	36.3	52.[illegible]	10.9	373	71.4	65.9	47.6	[illegible]	(NA)	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10 [illegible]	(NA)	0.3	41.2	52.6	6.1	451	71.4	67.7	44.[illegible]	2 023	(NA)	3 [illegible]	102
[illegible]	3 [illegible]	(NA)	0.1	31.0	55.3	13.6	332	70.5	63.5	46.[illegible]	1 [illegible]	(NA)	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	20 667	14.5	0.3	31.9	57.5	10.6	320	65.7	56.7	45.2	6 419	34.3	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] town	2 862	(NA)	0.1	32.0	53.0	10.0	392	72.0	68.7	48.[illegible]	[illegible]	(NA)	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	14 [illegible]	2.4	0.5	32.9	53.8	13.3	333	61.4	54.4	45.2	4 [illegible]	2.1	2 [illegible]	1 325
[illegible] town	3 [illegible]	(NA)	0.4	36.4	49.3	14.3	403	67.8	58.3	44.[illegible]	1 [illegible]	(NA)	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2 735	4.4	0.6	32.5	56.2	11.2	349	72.6	62.6	45.3	3 [illegible]	15.0	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	4 180	24.6	0.1	31.7	53.7	14.6	354	66.0	57.9	45.2	1 494	30.5	2 [illegible]	54
[illegible] town	5 280	(NA)	0.1	32.5	53.9	13.6	356	67.1	60.4	46.[illegible]	1 832	(NA)	2 [illegible]	54
[illegible] town	5 [illegible]	(NA)	0.7	35.8	54.2	9.1	491	74.1	73.7	49.9	1 523	(NA)	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	21 [illegible]	0.6	0.4	32.4	54.9	12.7	360	65.0	56.5	45.5	28 [illegible]	4.3	2.77	2 [illegible]
[illegible]	2 [illegible]	(NA)	0.3	32.0	56.2	11.8	351	70.3	64.3	47.4	925	(NA)	2.93	[illegible]
[illegible] town	8 525	(NA)	0.5	40.6	51.2	8.2	560	76.9	75.9	49.3	2 [illegible]	(NA)	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Compact (1)	4 [illegible]	27.6	0.4	34.1	53.6	12.4	433	70.4	60.7	45.3	1 [illegible]	29.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	4 [illegible]	(NA)	0.6	34.6	53.6	11.8	428	70.4	62.7	44.4	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	55 [illegible]	42.8	0.8	36.8	54.7	8.5	446	70.0	62.1	44.5	14 [illegible]	44.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newmarket town	2 445	4.6	0.4	31.7	57.4	10.9	383	65.2	60.6	48.4	[illegible]	3.7	2.90	[illegible]
[illegible]	3 361	(NA)	0.3	31.0	56.5	10.5	374	64.3	62.4	49.1	1 [illegible]	(NA)	3.02	44
[illegible] Compact (1)	3 294	7.3	0.4	34.4	52.6	13.0	418	67.3	60.0	46.0	1 [illegible]	5.8	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	5 [illegible]	(NA)	0.2	34.9	52.7	12.4	410	68.6	61.9	46.[illegible]	1 [illegible]	(NA)	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] town	3 [illegible]	(NA)	0.1	36.9	54.2	8.8	398	73.0	68.3	47.4	[illegible]	(NA)	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	5 [illegible]	(NA)	0.2	44.2	51.6	4.3	527	76.4	73.5	49.8	1 [illegible]	(NA)	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	4 261	(NA)	0.3	35.6	55.2	9.2	421	[illegible]	64.6	47.0	1 [illegible]	(NA)	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] town	3 [illegible]	(NA)	0.4	32.6	54.5	13.9	352	71.4	59.0	43.9	1 [illegible]	(NA)	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] town	2 [illegible]	(NA)	0.1	37.4	50.3	12.2	449	68.1	61.3	46.3	[illegible]	(NA)	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Compact (1)	4 [illegible]	(NA)	0.2	39.8	52.8	7.4	409	74.1	71.8	48.5	1 [illegible]	(NA)	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] town	3 [illegible]	(NA)	0.1	17.8	74.9	7.3	117	35.2	25.4	40.9	[illegible]	(NA)	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	4 225	(NA)	0.4	21.4	70.1	8.5	151	44.5	34.6	42.5	[illegible]	(NA)	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	24 [illegible]	0.4	5.1	34.9	56.1	9.0	400	61.8	64.5	50.5	7 838	5.4	3.10	[illegible]
[illegible] town	3 [illegible]	(NA)	0.3	37.6	52.0	10.4	429	72.6	67.6	47.5	[illegible]	(NA)	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	17 938	12.6	0.2	35.6	53.1	11.2	415	70.9	62.8	46.0	5 739	16.0	3.09	[illegible]
[illegible] town	4 083	(NA)	1.3	32.5	57.3	10.1	339	67.9	64.9	48.6	1 333	(NA)	3.02	54

*Children under 5 years per 1,000 women 15 to 49 years

TABLE 14

Summary of General Characteristics: 1970—Continued

(For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text)

The State Size of Place SMSA's Urbanized Areas Towns and Places of 2,500 or More Counties	Population										Households				
	All persons							Persons 14 years and over—Percent married		Persons 18 years and over					
	Number	Percent change 1960–70	Percent Negro and other races	Percent under 18 years	Percent 18 to 64 years	Percent 65 years and over	Fertility ratio[1]	Male	Female	Percent male	Number	Percent change 1960–70	Persons per household	Number	Percent
TOWNS AND PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Continued															
[illegible] town	27 147	[illegible]	0.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.2	440	77.6	72.3	47.2	5 [illegible]	(NA)	3.47	17	
[illegible] town	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	0.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.5	535	70.0	64.5	47.1	[illegible]	(NA)	3.26	4	
[illegible] city	9 [illegible]	5.8	0.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.7	455	67.4	62.1	46.6	3 [illegible]	13.3	3.19	19	
[illegible] (pt.)	4 [illegible]	(NA)	0.1	[illegible]	56.2	11.1	440	70.9	62.6	46.5	1 [illegible]	(NA)	3.10	9	
[illegible] town	[illegible]	(NA)	0.2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	360	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	(NA)	3.16	22	
[illegible] town	2 [illegible]	(NA)	0.4	34.4	[illegible]	13.2	464	66.5	60.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	(NA)	3.03	13	2
[illegible] town	2 [illegible]	(NA)	0.2	33.5	51.4	10.9	330	66.0	[illegible]	45.[illegible]	[illegible]	(NA)	3.20	9	0.4
[illegible] town	2 [illegible]	(NA)	1.3	35.9	43.1	11.0	414	65.4	65.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	(NA)	3.21		
[illegible] town	3 [illegible]	(NA)	0.3	40.1	53.0	6.7	471	74.1	68.2	47.4	[illegible]	(NA)	3.44	71	2.4
Wolfeboro town	3 016	(NA)	0.3	31.8	53.8	14.4	307	70.2	61.7	45.1	1 [illegible]	(NA)	2.84	8	0.3
COUNTIES															
Belknap	32 747	12.0	0.4	31.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	394	65.9	61.5	47.1	10 219	18.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	18 [illegible]	17.2	0.3	31.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	365	68.3	63.5	47.5	A [illegible]		2.76	2.2	
[illegible]	[illegible]	20.8	0.4	33.4	56.2	[illegible]	362	65.4	61.5	47.[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	2 [illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.7	0.7	35.1	52.5	12.4	360	65.6	60.5	47.[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	12.4	[illegible]	30.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	57.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 [illegible]	
Hillsborough	2 [illegible] 941	25.7	0.5	33.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	65.1	48.[illegible]	[illegible]	24.5	3.37	6 [illegible]	
Merrimack	8 [illegible] 925	19.4	0.4	32.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	57.9	46.[illegible]	24 [illegible]	24.2	3.[illegible]	5 [illegible]	
Rockingham	138 951	40.3	1.3	37.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	67.5	67.4	48.[illegible]	41 [illegible]	45.7	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	
Strafford	70 431	17.8	0.5	33.0	57.4	9.3	338	61.2	57.7	47.2	21 [illegible]	24.6	[illegible]	5 [illegible]	
Sullivan	30 949	10.3	0.2	34.6	53.3	12.1	389	69.4	64.0	47.5	10 [illegible]	16.7	2.65	44A	

[1] Children under 5 years per 1,000 women 15 to 49 years

TABLE 15

Age, Race, and Sex of the Household Population: 1970

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

The State Towns and Places of 2,500 or More With 1,000 or More in Group Quarters Counties With 1,000 or More in Group Quarters	Towns and places								
	The State	Concord	Durham Compact (U)	Durham town	Gilfstown town	Hanover Compact (U)	Hanover town	Keene	Lebanon
RACE									
Total									
All persons	737 253	26 505	2 818	6 454	7 815	3 003	5 348	19 155	13 562
White	733 [illegible]	26 181	2 [illegible]	4 353	7 [illegible]	2 937	5 279	19 [illegible]	13 402
Negro and other races	[illegible]	174	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	109	50	45
Negro	2 [illegible]	45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Male									
All persons	344 662	12 374	1 405	2 218	3 858	1 413	2 592	9 069	6 476
White	342 740	12 319	1 [illegible]	2 157	3 817	1 378	2 527	9 051	6 325
Negro and other races	1 913	55	52	61	41	35	65	18	31
Negro	1 037	21	13	20	9	10	12	10	8
Female									
All persons	342 595	14 131	1 413	2 236	3 957	1 590	2 756	10 086	7 136
White	340 [illegible]	14 062	1 327	2 196	3 939	1 559	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	7 [illegible]
Negro and other races	2 041	69	[illegible]	40	18	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	34
Negro	1 011	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	13	18	13	2
AGE									
Total									
All ages	707 257	26 505	2 818	6 454	7 815	3 003	5 348	19 155	13 562
Under 5 years	65 171	2 154	240	111	692	128	414	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
5 years	14 492	442	61	24	240	40	94	377	295
6 years	14 880	482	38	60	178	44	97	362	245
7 to 9 years	45 074	1 490	143	272	514	152	302	1 184	940
10 to 13 years	59 269	2 103	174	359	712	241	441	1 517	1 079
14 years	14 053	519	46	86	172	49	114	347	240
15 years	13 670	506	44	83	182	54	105	393	274
16 and 17 years	25 250	990	83	148	314	126	209	671	521
18 and 19 years	18 935	727	102	124	213	69	125	529	414
20 years	9 017	317	145	149	85	51	71	246	192
21 to 24 years	40 502	1 544	460	568	370	260	373	1 213	719
25 to 29 years	87 765	2 958	384	604	284	349	395	2 243	1 484
30 to 34 years	80 364	2 847	252	525	1 002	341	464	2 258	1 502
35 to 44 years	80 195	3 131	301	451	843	347	534	2 201	1 [illegible]
45 to 54 years	65 723	2 423	193	283	719	242	449	1 834	1 [illegible]
55 to 64 years	45 382	2 114	136	189	595	213	362	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
65 to 74 years	24 593	1 297	68	99	239	153	202	767	454
75 years and over									
Male									
All ages	344 662	12 374	1 405	2 218	3 858	1 413	2 592	9 069	6 476
Under 5 years	33 [illegible]	1 108	102	167	353	84	212	852	571
5 years	7 439	228	24	43	110	22	47	200	123
6 years	7 368	243	19	42	88	22	47	184	113
7 to 9 years	23 034	757	72	138	260	70	140	534	418
10 to 13 years	30 290	1 078	85	186	379	127	250	747	516
14 years	7 290	277	24	43	84	36	61	169	155
15 years	6 952	244	29	44	89	23	44	203	146
16 and 17 years	13 060	514	31	60	149	65	100	336	258
18 and 19 years	9 737	317	45	78	112	35	71	247	222
20 years	4 073	135	24	32	46	25	34	124	80
21 to 24 years	18 550	675	249	294	175	150	204	574	317
25 to 34 years	43 474	1 453	200	311	493	183	329	1 130	705
35 to 44 years	39 681	1 353	113	249	486	162	312	1 092	744
45 to 54 years	39 324	1 453	157	218	421	159	271	1 076	754
55 to 64 years	30 920	1 239	86	112	343	125	215	841	643
65 to 74 years	20 088	857	59	82	171	78	122	513	402
75 years and over	10 226	438	17	32	97	46	68	245	239
Female									
All ages	362 595	14 131	1 413	2 236	3 957	1 590	2 756	10 086	7 136
Under 5 years	31 725	1 046	98	166	339	90	202	823	574
5 years	7 038	234	17	35	90	17	49	177	112
6 years	7 312	241	17	38	87	22	50	178	132
7 to 9 years	22 040	733	71	134	254	82	162	652	432
10 to 13 years	28 979	1 025	91	173	333	114	211	770	532
14 years	6 763	242	22	43	86	33	55	178	125
15 years	6 718	262	17	34	93	31	59	190	128
16 and 17 years	12 690	476	50	88	165	61	108	333	242
18 and 19 years	9 200	410	37	50	101	32	54	282	205
20 years	4 944	182	61	70	39	26	39	162	112
21 to 24 years	21 957	869	232	274	195	110	167	639	402
25 to 34 years	44 291	1 505	184	315	475	186	386	1 159	743
35 to 44 years	40 703	1 494	139	276	516	199	354	1 166	758
45 to 54 years	40 869	1 680	144	213	642	188	302	1 125	857
55 to 64 years	34 803	1 584	107	151	376	157	254	997	747
65 to 74 years	25 696	1 289	75	107	224	135	180	733	636
75 years and over	16 367	859	51	67	142	107	134	522	415

TABLE 16

Percent Change in Number of Jobs New Hampshire and United States

	N.H.	U.S.	United States	
Occupation	1960 to 1975		1960-1968	1968-1975
All Occupations	35.4	33.0	15.4	16.8
White-Collar Occupations	51.7	48.4	24.7	19.9
Professionals, tech. & kind.	72.4	72.9	38.1	25.2
Managers, officials & prop.	33.4	27.8	10.0	16.2
Clerical & kindred	50.7	50.9	31.2	15.3
Sales workers	42.7	34.2	10.2	27.1
Blue-Collar Occupations	23.9	23.7	14.4	8.8
Craftsmen, foremen & kind.	37.4	32.7	17.0	13.4
Operators & kindred	21.1	23.5	16.8	6.1
Laborers, except farm, mine	-4.8	3.1	-0.1	6.3
Service workers	52.4	52.6	16.8	35.8
Farmers & farm laborers	-53.3	-37.9	-32.9	-3.2

Source: U. S. 1975 Projections: "Tomorrow's Manpower Needs" Vol. IV, pp. 28-31.

TABLE 17

Number of Jobs By Occupation Group

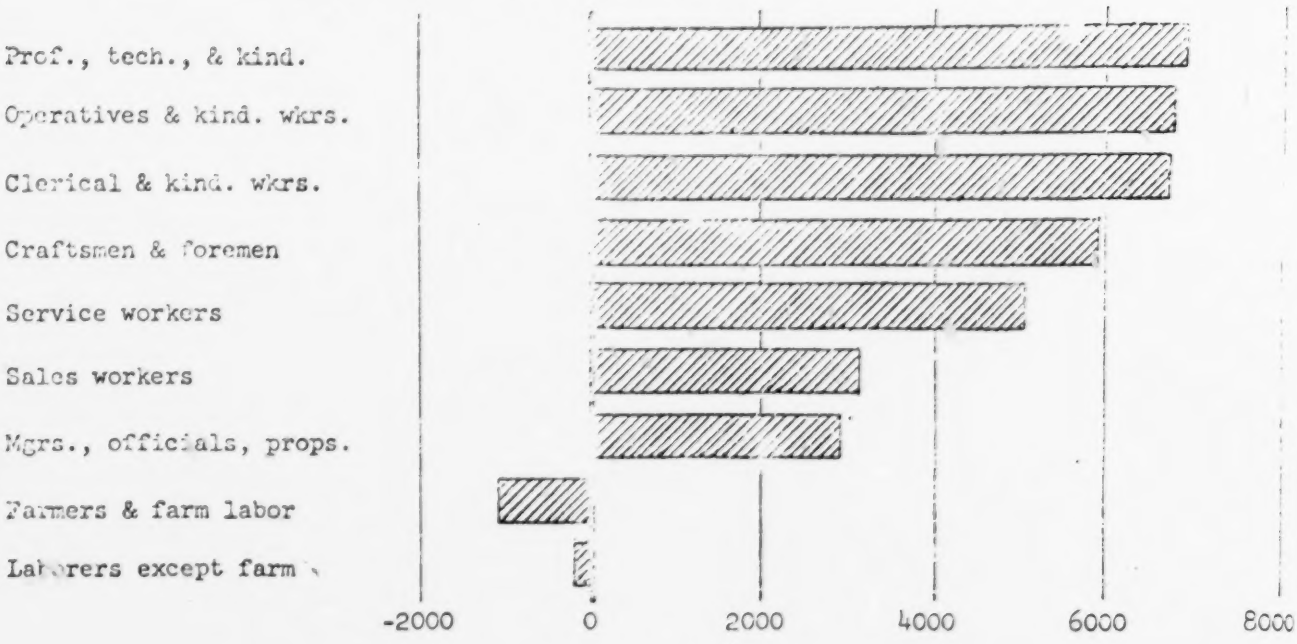
New Hampshire, 1960, 1968, and 1975

Occupation	1960	1968	1975	Net Change 1960-68	Net Change 1968-75
All Occupations	238,320	286,900	322,690	48,580	35,790
White-Collar Occupations	91,870	119,970	139,410	28,100	19,440
Professional, tech., kind.	25,730	37,510	44,350	11,780	6,840
Managers, officials, prop.	19,150	22,680	25,540	3,530	2,860
Clerical and kindred	31,070	40,170	46,810	9,100	6,640
Sales workers	15,920	19,610	22,710	3,690	3,100
Blue-Collar Occupations	115,970	131,290	143,660	15,320	12,370
Craftsmen, foremen, kind.	36,320	44,050	49,910	7,730	5,860
Operatives & kindred	69,260	77,170	83,860	7,910	6,690
Laborers, excl. farm, mine	10,390	10,070	9,890	- 320	- 180
Service Workers	24,010	31,520	36,600	7,510	5,080
Farmers & farm laborers	6,470	4,120	3,020	-2,350	-1,100
	Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
All Occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.4	12.5
White-Collar Occupations	38.5	41.8	43.2	30.6	16.2
Professional, technical	10.8	13.1	13.8	45.8	18.2
Managers, Officials, prop.	8.0	7.9	7.9	18.4	12.6
Clerical and kindred	13.0	14.0	14.5	29.3	16.5
Sales workers	6.7	6.8	7.0	23.2	15.8
Blue-Collar Occupations	48.7	45.8	44.5	13.2	9.4
Craftsmen, foremen	15.2	15.4	15.5	21.3	13.3
Operatives & kindred	29.1	26.9	26.0	11.4	8.7
Laborers, except farm, mine	4.4	3.5	3.0	-3.1	-1.8
Service Workers	10.1	11.0	11.4	31.3	16.1
Farmers & farm laborers	2.7	1.4	0.9	-36.3	-26.7

TABLE 18

Job Changes by Occupation, 1968 to 1975

Number of Jobs to be Added in New Hampshire



Percentage Change in Jobs from 1968, N. H. and U. S.

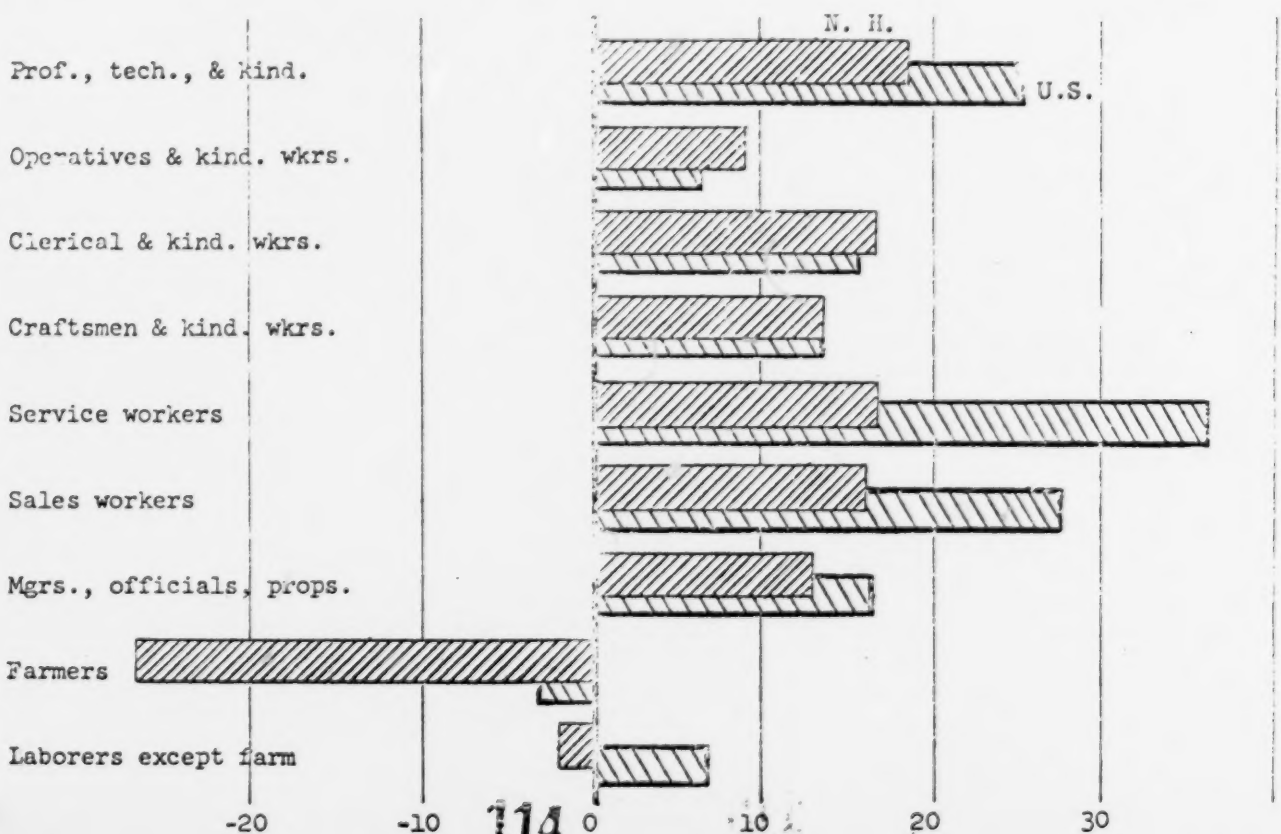


TABLE 19

EMPLOYMENT CHANGE AND DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Employment by Occupation	1960	Percent of Total Employment 1960	1975	Percent of Total Employment 1975	Overall Percent Change 1960-1975
Eng. + Nat. Scients	2,666.	1.13	5,298.	1.51	98.72
Other Prof. + Tech.	25,148.	10.72	44,730.	12.80	77.86
Managers, Officials	21,688.	9.24	31,204.	8.93	43.87
Clerical Workers	30,306.	12.92	50,088.	14.34	65.27
Sales Workers	15,041.	6.41	16,504.	4.72	9.72
Metal Molders	650.	.27	854.	.24	31.38
Brick, Stonemasons	485.	.20	594.	.17	22.47
Carpenters	4,092.	1.74	4,205.	1.20	2.76
Electrical Service	2,210.	.94	3,739.	1.07	69.18
Machinists	2,922.	1.24	4,108.	1.17	40.58
Mechanics + Repair	8,717.	3.71	12,195.	3.49	39.89
Painters, Plasterers	1,342.	.57	1,644.	.47	22.50
Plumbers, Pipefitters	1,311.	.55	2,474.	.70	24.74
Structural Metal Wkrs.	385.	.16	2,252.	.64	484.93
Sheet Metal Workers	435.	.18	1,021.	.29	134.7.
Tool + Die Makers	620.	.26	855.	.24	37.90
Other Craftsmen	11,890.	5.07	17,324.	4.96	45.70
Operatives	66,017.	28.15	91,607.	26.23	38.76
Service Workers	25,683.	10.95	44,492.	12.74	73.23
Laborers	12,886.	5.49	14,000.	4.00	8.64

SOURCE: Office of Program Analysis and Economic Research, Economic Development Administration.

TABLE 20

EMPLOYMENT CHANGE AND DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Employment by Industry	1960	Percent of Total Employment 1960	1975	Percent of Total Employment 1975	Overall Percent Change 1960-1975
Agriculture	8,073	4.65	5,332	2.35	-2.30
Mining	378	.21	389	0.17	- .04
Construction	11,572	6.67	14,578	6.40	- .27
Food Products	3,390	1.95	5,210	2.29	- .34
Textile Mill Prod.	10,254	5.91	6,346	2.79	-3.12
Fabricated Textile	4,173	2.4	10,675	4.66	2.26
Lumber-Furniture	7,831	4.51	9,278	4.09	- .42
Print-Publishing	3,962	2.28	7,597	3.35	1.07
Chemicals	515	.29	321	0.14	- .15
Machinery	20,488	11.81	27,739	12.23	.42
Motor Vehicles	126	.07	152	0.06	- .01
Air-Ship-RR-Equip.	466	.26	1,915	0.84	.58
Misc. Manufactures	40,276	23.21	58,737	25.90	2.69
Trans-Warehouses	5,459	3.14	4,351	1.91	1.23
Communications	2,860	1.64	2,851	1.25	- .39
Utilities	2,221	1.28	2,663	1.17	- .11
Trade	36,661	21.13	43,170	19.04	-2.09
Finance-Ins-Re	8,304	4.78	16,620	7.33	2.55
Armed Forces	6,452	3.71	6,923	3.05	- .66

SOURCE: Office of Program Analysis and Economic Research, Economic Development Administration.

TABLE 21

EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY	1940	1950	1960	1970	1975
1. Agriculture	16265	13609	8073	6122	5332
2. Mining	318	188	378	385	389
3. Construction	9083	12160	11572	13437	14518
4. Food Products	1997	2119	3390	4514	5210
5. Textile Mill Prod.	15891	18805	10254	7282	6346
6. Fabricated Textile	546	404	4173	7802	10675
7. Lumber-Furniture	10151	12007	7831	8762	9278
8. Print-Publishing	1945	2689	3962	6107	7597
9. Chemicals	243	419	515	366	321
10. Machinery	5242	11037	20488	25019	27739
11. Motor Vehicles	49	97	126	141	152
12. Air-Ship-RR-Equip	2454	2108	466	1071	1915
13. Misc. Manufactures	1988	2068	40276	51769	58737
14. Trans-Warehouses	5316	6766	5459	4615	4351
15. Communications	1474	2451	2860	2840	2851
16. Utilities	2207	2427	2221	2506	2663
17. Trade	25076	31991	36661	40868	43170
18. Finance-Ins-Re	3507	5076	8304	13185	16620
19. Armed Forces	5357	7026	6452	6762	6923

SOURCE: Office of Program Analysis and Economic Research, Economic Development Administration.

TABLE 22

Percent Distribution of Employees on

Nonagricultural Payrolls by Major Division

Industry division	United States 1958	1968	1975
Construction & mining	6.9	5.7	6.3
Manufacturing	31.0	29.0	26.0
Trans., comm., & util.	7.7	6.4	6.0
Trade	20.9	20.7	21.2
Finance, ins., real est.	4.9	4.9	4.9
Service	13.3	15.4	17.0
Government	15.3	17.9	18.6

	New Hampshire 1958	1968	1975
Construction, mining	4.9	4.8	4.6
Manufacturing	42.7	39.7	37.9
Trans., comm., & util.	5.4	4.0	3.9
Trade	16.9	17.8	19.1
Finance, ins., real est.	3.6	3.9	4.1
Service	12.9	15.9	16.5
Government	13.6	13.9	13.9

TABLE 23

Percent Distribution of Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls

By Major Industry Division

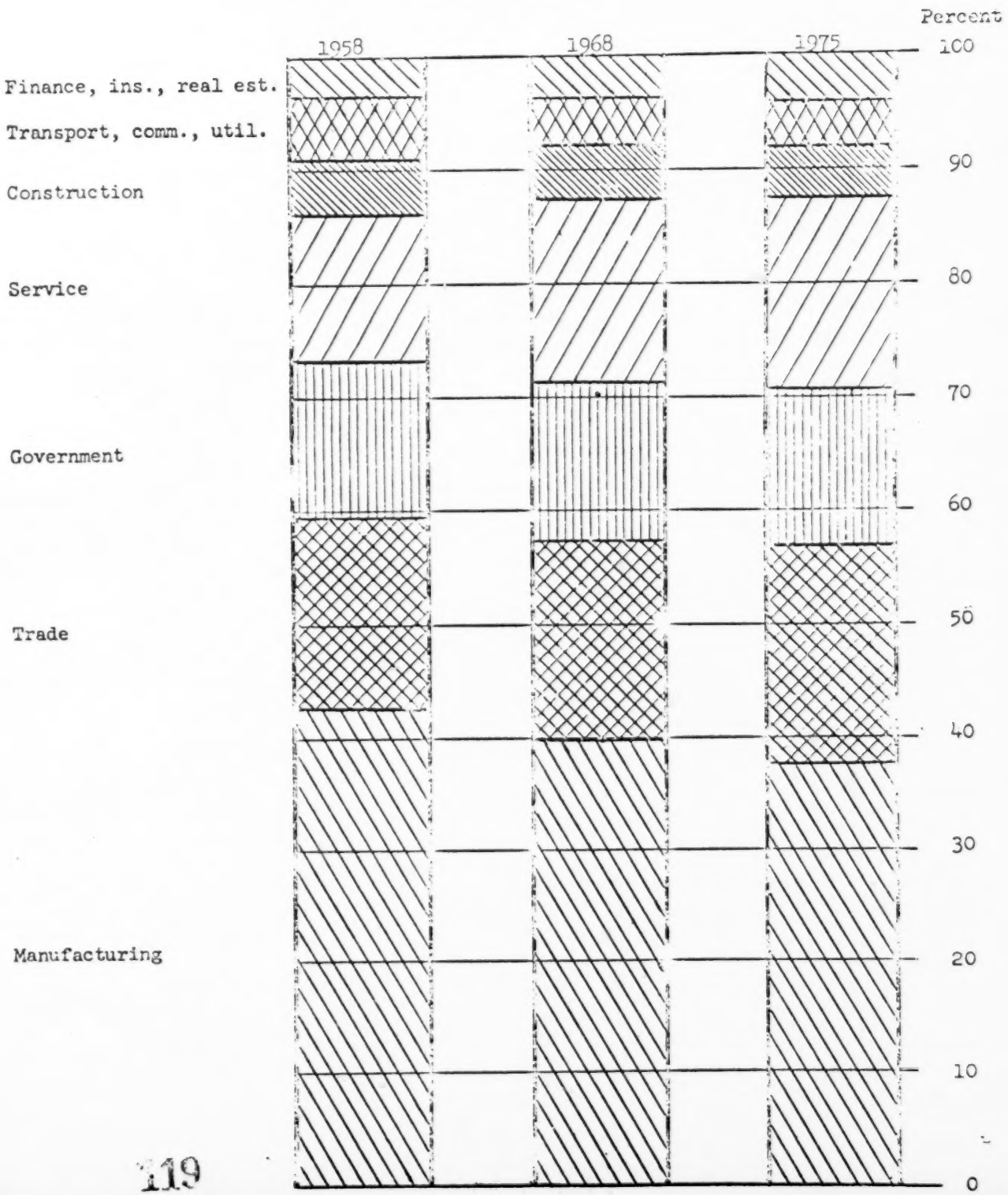


TABLE 24

EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION	1940	1950	1960	1970	1975
1. Eng & Nat Scients	655	1157	2666	4192	5298
2. Other Prof & Tech	12277	15279	25148	36881	44730
3. Managers, Officials	13968	17233	21688	27611	31204
4. Clerical Workers	13593	20322	30306	42326	50088
5. Sales Workers	10517	12979	15041	15994	16504
6. Metal Molders	286	221	650	780	854
7. Brick, Stone Masons	419	544	485	550	594
8. Carpenters	2838	3919	4092	4152	4205
9. Electrical Service	820	1138	2210	3040	3739
10. Machinists	2625	2563	2922	3523	4108
11. Mechanics & Repair	2737	6221	8717	10895	12195
12. Painters, Plasterers	1575	1786	1342	1528	1644
13. Plumbers, Pipefitters	889	1230	1311	1916	2474
14. Structural Metal Workers	166	205	385	1159	2252
15. Sheet Metal Workers	166	205	435	722	1021
16. Tool & Die Makers	182	322	620	767	855
17. Other Craftsmen		205	11890	15244	17324
18. Operatives	51863	61935	66017	82091	91607
19. Service Workers	19636	17740	25683	37021	44492
20. Laborers	21115	17576	12886	13584	14000

SOURCE: Office of Program Analysis and Economic Research, Economic Development Administration.

TABLE 25

MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER

Town or City	Median School Years
Merrimack	
New London	12.6
[illegible]	[illegible]
Hopkinton	12.4
Henniker	12.1
Epsom	12.1
[illegible]lover	12.0
[illegible]	11.9
Bradford	11.7
Bow	11.6
Hill	11.4
Boscawen	11.2
Danbury	11.2
Newbury	11.0
Canterbury	10.8
Loudon	10.8
Pittsfield	10.8
Wilmot	10.8
Northfield	10.7
Salisbury	10.7
Chichester	10.6
Sutton	10.5
Dunbarton	10.4
Franklin	10.1
Pembroke	9.8
Webster	9.7
Hooksett	9.1
Allenstown	8.4
Rockingham	
So. Hampton	12.5
Atkinson	12.4
Hampton	12.4
Kensington	12.4
New Castle	12.4
North Hampton	12.4
Rye	12.4
Hampton Falls	12.3
Newfields	12.2
Portsmouth	12.2
Newington	12.1
Northwood	12.1
Windham	12.1
East Kingston	12.0
Exeter	12.0
Kingston	12.0
Stratham	12.0
Greenland	11.9
Deerfield	11.8
Hampstead	11.8
Chester	11.7
Plaistow	11.7
Salem	11.3
Auburn	11.2
Candia	11.1
Londonderry	11.0
Danville	10.8
Brentwood	10.5
Sandown	10.5
Newton	10.4
Raymond	10.4
Nottingham	10.1
Derry	10.0
Fremont	9.7
Newmarket	9.2
Epping	9.0
Seabrook	8.9
Strafford	
Durham	14.6
Middbury	12.3
Lee	12.2
Strafford	11.5
Dover	11.2
Milton	11.1
Farmington	10.6
New Durham	10.5
Barrington	10.4
Rochester	10.1
Rollinsford	9.9
Somersworth	8.9
Middleton	7.5
Sullivan	
Plainfield	12.2
Sunapee	12.0
Charlestown	11.9
Langdon	11.2
Croydon	10.8
Claremont	10.3
Newport	10.0
Acworth	9.8
Cornish	9.6
Grantham	9.5
Goshen	9.0
Washington	9.0
Unity	8.8
Lempster	8.2
Springfield	8.0

TABLE 25

MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER

Town or City	Median School Years	Town or City	Median School Years	Town or City	Median School Years
Belknap		**Carroll**		**Cheshire**	
Sanbornton	12.2	Sandwich	12.5	Marlboro	12.1
Gilford	12.2	Bartlett	12.2	Walpole	11.9
Center Harbor	12.1	Tuftonboro	12.1	Keene	11.8
New Hampton	12.1	Conway	12.0	Fitzwilliam	11.6
Gilmanton	12.0	Madison	11.9	Chesterfield	11.2
Meredith	11.7	Moultonboro	11.8	Stoddard	11.2
Tilton	11.3	Brookfield	11.5	Westmoreland	11.2
Alton	11.1	Freedom	11.4	Surry	11.2
Laconia	10.5	Jackson	11.2	Dublin	11.0
Barnstead	10.2	Eaton	11.0	Harrisville	11.0
Belmont	9.4	Wolfeboro	11.0	Nelson	11.0
		Tamworth	10.9	Richmond	11.0
		Wakefield	10.8	Rindge	10.9
		Ossipee	9.8	Hinsdale	10.5
		Effingham	8.5	Alstead	10.4
		Albany	8.0	Jaffrey	10.3
		Chatham	8.0	Swanzey	10.1
				Winchester	10.0
				Roxbury	9.5
				Sullivan	9.0
				Gilsum	8.9
				Troy	8.7
				Marlow	8.0

TABLE 25

MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER

Town or City	Median School Years	Town or City	Median School Years	Town or City	Median School Years
Coos		Grafton		Hillsboro	
Whitefield	11.3	Bethlehem	12.3	Peterboro	12.4
Errol	11.2	Franconia	12.3	Hollis	12.3
Clarkson	11.2	Lyme	12.3	Amherst	12.2
Lancaster	11.1	Monroe	12.3	Hancock	12.2
Colebrook	10.8	Plymouth	12.2	Mt. Vernon	12.2
Shelburne	10.8	Hanover	12.0	Antrim	12.1
Stratford	10.3	Lisbon	12.0	Brookline	12.1
Dummer	10.2	Orford	11.8	Greenfield	12.1
Jefferson	10.2	Holderness	11.5	Lyndeboro	12.1
Milan	10.0	Ashland	11.4	New Boston	12.1
Pittsburg	9.8	Lebanon	11.1	Bedford	12.0
Northumberland	9.7	Littleton	11.0	Walton	11.8
Randolph	9.5	Haverhill	10.9	Hillsborough	11.6
Dalton	9.1	Bristol	10.7	Litchfield	11.6
Berlin	9.0	Bath	10.7	New Ipswich	11.4
Carroll	9.0	Rumney	10.5	Merrimack	11.3
Stewartstown	8.7	Piermont	10.4	Pelham	11.1
Columbia	8.6	Canaan	10.2	Milford	11.0
Stark	8.5	Enfield	10.2	Temple	11.0
Clarksville	7.5	Woodstock	10.2	Weare	10.3
		Lincoln	9.9	Francestown	10.1
		Thornton	9.8	Hudson	10.0
		Campton	9.8	Sharon	10.0
		Landaff	9.5	Nashua	9.9
		Bridgewater	9.5	Bennington	9.8
		Wentworth	9.2	Deering	9.6
		Warren	9.0	Manchester	9.3
		Dorchester	9.0	Mason	8.8
		Benton	8.7	Greenville	8.7
		Alexandria	8.7	Goffstown	not given
		Grafton	8.5	Windsor	not given
		Groton	8.0		
		Hebron	8.0		
		Easton	7.6		
		Lyman	7.5		
		Orange	7.4		

TABLE 26

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES — STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
1961 - 1976 (Projected)

Year	[illegible] 18 Year Olds	Graduates	Percent High Sch. Graduates	College [illegible]	% College [illegible]
1961	[illegible]	5476	55.05	[illegible]	[illegible]
1962	[illegible]	5220	55.78	1480	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5945	63.26	[illegible]	[illegible]
1964	9492	6662	70.18	1908	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	8248	62.39	2517	[illegible]
1966	[illegible]	8099	66.21	2518	[illegible]
1967	[illegible]	7586	62.74	2515	[illegible]
1968	[illegible]	7402		2408	[illegible]
1969	12190	7586		2508	[illegible]
1970	[illegible]	7802		2621	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	8040		2744	[illegible]
1972	[illegible]	8222		2850	[illegible]
1973	[illegible]	8514		2996	[illegible]
1974	[illegible]	8668		3096	[illegible]
1975	[illegible]	9033		3273	[illegible]
1976	[illegible]	9101		3347	[illegible]

[illegible] United States Census

TABLE 27

FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

(Classes of June, 1963-1967)

	Public H.S.'s & Academies				Parochial High School's			
	Total No.of Grads	1 % of Total Grads	2 % of Total Cont. Educ.	3 % of Total Going to 4-yr.col	Total No.of Grads	1 % of Total Grads	2 % of Total Cont. Educ.	3 % of Total Going to 4-yr.col
University of N. H.	4,061	11.3	21.0	36.9	499	8.4	13.6	22.6
Plymouth State College	1,181	3.3	6.1	10.7	84	1.4	2.3	3.8
Keene State College	1,056	2.9	5.4	9.6	112	1.9	3.0	5.1
Other 4-Year Colleges	4,707	13.0	24.3	42.8	1,516	25.6	41.2	68.5
TOTAL GOING TO FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES	11,005	30.5	56.8	100.0	2,211	37.3	60.1	100.0
Post Graduates	457	1.3	2.4		48	.8	1.3	
Jr. Colleges	1,162	3.2	6.0		99	1.7	2.7	
Nurse Training	1,086	3.0	5.6		265	6.2	9.9	
Business Schools	2,069	5.7	10.7		398	6.7	10.8	
Voc.-Tech. Institutes	1,617	4.5	8.4		130	2.2	3.5	
2-Yr. Agriculture	326	.9	1.7		7	.1	.2	
3-Yr. Programs	112	.3	.6		17	.3	.5	
Other Education	1,531	4.2	8.0		405	6.8	11.0	
TOTAL OTHER THAN FOUR-YEAR PROGRAMS	8,360	23.1	43.2		1,469	24.8	39.9	
TOTAL CONT. ED.	19,365	53.6	100.0		3,680	62.1	100.0	
Employed	10,793	29.9			1,631	27.5		
Armed Forces	3,255	9.0			342	5.8		
Unemployed	736	2.0			39	.6		
Housewives	1,209	3.4			80	1.4		
Unaccounted For	750	2.1			152	2.6		
TOTAL NOT CONT. ED.	16,743	46.4			2,244	37.9		
TOTAL GRADUATES	36,108	100.0			5,924	100.0		

SOURCE: New Hampshire Education Department

TABLE 28

The following table shows the number of graduates by category and year of graduating class; each category's five-year total is also shown as a percentage of the grand total number of graduates for the five-year period.

The total number of New Hampshire high school graduates during the five-year period increased from 5,277 to 7,856 or a percentage increase of 50.3%. The percentage of graduates continuing education beyond high school increased by 4.3% during the same five-year period.

YEARLY SUMMARY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
(Classes of June, 1963-1967)

Category	Year of Graduating Class					5-Yr. Total	Per Cent
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967		
U N H	517	738	938	874	994	4,061	11.24%
Plymouth	127	204	286	287	277	1,181	3.27%
Keene	121	191	240	238	266	1,056	2.92%
Other 4-Yr.	738	835	1,055	1,101	978	4,707	13.04%
TOTAL 4-YR.	1,503	1,968	2,519	2,500	2,515	11,005	30.57%
Post Grads.	81	106	125	76	69	457	1.27%
Jr. Col.	143	221	301	236	261	1,162	3.22%
Nurse Tr.	188	232	259	209	198	1,086	3.01%
Bus. Sch.	309	411	502	461	386	2,069	5.73%
Voc.-Tecn.	218	236	359	391	377	1,617	4.48%
2-Yr. Agric.	38	46	81	89	72	326	.90%
3-Yr. Prog.	3	18	23	24	44	112	.31%
Other Ed.	167	255	345	364	400	1,531	4.24%
TOTAL OTHER THAN 4-YR.	1,147	1,525	2,031	1,850	1,807	8,360	23.16%
Employed	1,638	2,036	2,355	2,428	2,336	10,793	29.89%
Armed Forces	497	595	718	811	634	3,255	9.01%
Unemployed	265	126	141	94	110	736	2.04%
Housewives	---	301	345	287	276	1,209	3.35%
Unacc't For	177	111	161	123	178	750	2.08%
TOTAL NON-COL.	2,577	3,169	3,720	3,743	3,534	16,753	46.37%
GRAND TOTAL	5,277	6,662	8,270	8,093	7,856	36,108	

SOURCE: New Hampshire Education Department

TABLE 29

POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
BY AGES 18 AND 18-21 ACCORDING TO THE
FERTILITY - MIGRATION ASSUMPTION
SERIES I-B*

	Age 18			Ages 18-21			Percent Change Increase 1961:	Percent Change Increase 1961:
Year	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	To each year	To each year
1961	9916	4954	4962.	34646	17603	17043	AGE 18	AGES 18-21
1962	9371	4767	4604	36541	18451	18090	-5.78	5.46
1963	9397	4796	4601	37828	19053	18775	-5.51	9.18
1964	9492	4826	4666	38637	19484	19153	-4.56	11.51
1965	13219	6731	6488	41978	21181	20797	32.90	21.16
1966	12231	6208	6023	44264	22111	22153	22.97	27.76
1967	12091	6144	5947	46781	23425	23356	21.56	35.02
1968	11895	6066	5829	49119	24703	24416	19.59	41.77
1969	12190	6222	5968	48116	24234	23882	22.56	38.87
1970	12538	6407	6131	48454	24434	24020	26.06	39.85
1971	12919	6592	6327	49235	24818	24417	29.89	42.10
1972	13212	6755	6457	50457	25488	24969	32.83	45.63
1973	13682	7015	6667	51858	26281	25577	37.56	49.67
1974	13922	7128	6794	53258	27034	26224	39.97	53.72
1975	14515	7418	7097	54921	27879	27042	45.93	58.52
1976	14474	4774	7150	56163	28447	27716	45.52	62.10
1977	14636	7483	7153	56897	28837	28060	47.15	64.22
1978	14656	7507	7149	57439	29172	28267	47.35	65.78
1979	15176	7784	7392	58124	29568	28556	52.58	67.76
1980	15035	7678	7357	53682	29824	28858	51.16	69.37
1981	14742	7524	7218	58669	29746	29553	48.22	69.33
1982	14486	7411	7075	58239	29553	28686	45.64	68.09
1983	13795	7060	6735	56636	28771	27865	38.69	63.47
1984	13203	6751	6452	54866	27890	26976	32.74	58.36
1985	13935	7108	6827	54284	27556	26728	40.10	56.68

*SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Revised Projections of the Population of States 1970 to 1985, Series P-25, No. 375, October 3, 1967.

APPENDIX B

DOCUMENTS

APPENDIX B

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